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THER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy with chance of 15-22 (59-72). Friday, partly cloudy. LONDON: tudy with rain or times. Temp. 13-18° (55-64). Moderate. ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 18-32 YORK: Thursday, cloudy. 17-27 (62-80).

NTIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh.	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Israel	L622.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.kr.	Kenya	Sh. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	£2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din.
France	2 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	27 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

Private Munitions Company Had Ties With Pentagon

S. Firm Implicated in S. Africa Arms Sales

David C. Martin
d John Walcott

NGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — 8 o'clock on the evening 5, 1977, the West German Tugelaland eased along- wharf in the harbor of St. ie ramshackle capital of aribbean resort island of Dockworkers began fill- old with metal containers teel forgings," which were ipped to Barbados, 250 ith. Then there was an

orker Mottley White s: "The crane on the collapsed, and the crane, the boom, everything went down into the hold. The big, heavy hook fell down, and one of the containers flew open. I see the same big bullet shells we unloaded for this company before."

At first, Mr. White did not make much of the accident. He knew the U.S. company that was shipping the containers, Space Research Corp., tested artillery shells for the U.S. military in Antigua and Barbados, and he had become accustomed to unloading thousands of the shells at a time.

But the falling crane broke open something more than a container of 155mm artillery shells. It revealed the first glimpse of what the U.S. Customs Service considers an intricate arms-smuggling scheme in which a U.S.-Canadian munitions firm with close Pentagon ties has illegally supplied the apartheid government of South Africa with special 155mm shells that have 20 percent greater range — and no less accuracy — than standard ammunition.

SRC refuses to discuss the charges, which are contained in classified U.S. government documents. The documents say that about 55,000 artillery shells, along with instructions on how to duplicate them, were exported from the United States and Canada to South Africa in 1977-78 thanks in part to the Pentagon, which unwittingly shipped at least 1,700 rounds to Antigua on vessels chartered by the U.S. Navy.

And some U.S. officials fear that government involvement in the scheme may extend beyond unwitting complicity — that someone at the CIA or the Defense Department, eager to counter Cuban military involvement in Angola, may have joined with SRC and concocted a plan to bypass the 16-year-old arms embargo against South Africa. As a high-ranking State Department official put it: "It is inconceivable to me that someone, either in the Pentagon or in Langley, did not at least know about this operation or, more likely, have a hand in it."

Over the years SRC, whose headquarters straddle the Vermont-Quebec border, had done a small but steady business with the Defense Department — $9 million worth since 1968, including one contract to test eight-inch artillery shells at the company's Antigua test site.

Under the leadership of a ballistics genius named Gerald Bull, SRC had developed a worldwide reputation for extending the range of conventional artillery with no loss in accuracy. In 1972, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird praised Mr. Bull's "excellent technical capability and clear thinking." A number of high-ranking officers, including an up-and-coming admiral named Stansfield Turner, visited SRC headquarters in North Troy, Vt.

Following the 1973 Middle East war, the Pentagon secretly arranged for Israel to purchase from SRC about 50,000 rounds of specially shaped 175mm shells that were capable of reaching downtown Damascus from hardened emplacements on the Golan Heights, says a former company official.

Had the Pentagon or the CIA made similar arrangements for the South Africans, despite the arms embargo, in an attempt to counter Cuba's growing military presence in southern Africa?

Former CIA officer John Stockwell, at one time head of the agency's Angola task force, has written that in October, 1975, "the South Africans requested, through the CIA station chief in Pretoria, ammunition for their 155mm howitzers," apparently for use against Cuban troops in Angola.

Rejected by Diplomats

According to Mr. Stockwell, the request was endorsed by the chief of the CIA's Africa division but was vehemently rejected by U.S. diplomats who refused to countenance such a violation of the embargo. The scheme never got off the drawing board — officially, at least.

But a well-informed source says that the CIA subsequently assigned a U.S. military man to help South Africa find the 155mm shells it wanted to match the range of the Cubans' Soviet-made 122mm long-barreled cannon. According to the source, the military found a supplier in Brussels where, coincidentally, SRC had a subsidiary. Indeed, a former SRC official remembers that the firm was contacted through its Brussels sales office by South African government representatives.

From time to time, SRC has hinted of vague connections to U.S. intelligence. The arms-smuggling scheme, in fact, bears a striking resemblance to the one conceived by the CIA. But Deputy CIA Director Frank Carlucci has assured the State Department that the "CIA does not have and never has had any connection with SRC." There is nothing more than circumstantial evidence to contradict him.

The evidence against SRC, on the other hand, is substantial. It first came to light two years ago,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press

REFUGEE WELCOME — A Philippines marine uses his rifle trying to control Indochinese refugees about to be transferred from a refugee ship to the vessel that is to take them to shore.

No Shift On Israeli Security, U.S. Says

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance sought today to reassure Israel that the United States has not shifted its policy away from the Jewish state's "security and well-being."

In an unusual 90-minute luncheon in the White House Cabinet Room, Mr. Carter and his chief foreign policy aides discussed a number of issues with Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron, Mr. Vance said.

The private luncheon came after charges yesterday by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that U.S. policy had taken "a turn to the detriment of Israel," linked to U.S. "problems" over oil and a desire to achieve "an understanding with Saudi Arabia," the largest supplier of U.S. imported oil.

'Unshakeable' Support

After the meeting, attended also by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, Mr. Evron said he would report back to his government that there is "no question" of the friendship between the United States and Israel.

Mr. Vance reaffirmed comments he had made earlier in the day denying that there had been a shift in U.S. policy away from Israel. "Our long-standing support for the security and well-being of Israel is firm and unshakeable," he said. "It remains our policy to work toward a comprehensive peace settlement, which is based on [United Nations] Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

The mention of the resolutions apparently was aimed at soothing Israeli concern at reports that the United States is encouraging Arab diplomats seeking to alter Resolution 242 to affirm the rights of Palestinians to self-determination and an independent homeland. The resolutions say Israel should pull out of Arab lands it occupies and, in return, can live in peace behind secure boundaries. They do not mention a Palestinian homeland.

In contrast to the tone of this and other diplomatic efforts, Mr. Vance, complying with a congressional demand, reported to Congress yesterday that a violation of a 1952 military aid agreement with Israel "may have occurred" when Israel bombed civilian targets in Lebanon on July 22. U.S.-made F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers were used.

Rep. Paul Findley, R.-Ill., who has strongly advocated U.S. recognition of the PLO, had asked for a report from Mr. Vance on whether U.S. arms regulations were transgressed by Israel's use of them in Lebanon. The arms are to be used for defensive purposes only.

Mr. Vance avoided a specific accusation that such a violation had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Foreign Involvement Charged

l Politicians Executed in Iraq

rom Agency Dispatches

DAD, Aug. 8 — With new Saddam Hussein looking ding Iraqi politicians were today by a specially se- ing squad on charges of nd conspiracy.

ussein later charged that unnamed foreign powers nd an abortive coup by members of the ruling ath Socialist Party.

than one foreign country ie strings and supported rs, but they reaped disap- t," Mr. Hussein said at a y in front of the presiden- e in support of the execu-

five years of intrigue, wers could only win over bers of the party," Mr. told the cheering crowd in foreign press reports of a olving thousands.

Emergency Court

ead men, including five of the ruling Revolution- mand Council, were con- esterday by an "emergen- in Baghdad for their part was described as a plot to e regime of Mr. Hussein. man condemned to death is yesterday was "nowhere nd," the Iraqi news agency id.

er 33 defendants were giv- terms ranging from one rs for indirect roles in the ib sources said they gener- convicted of knowing of piracy but failing to report ier 13 were found innocent ecial court.

observers said the plot and tions and prison sentences use a crisis between Iraq hboring Syria.

official statement carried raqi news agency, the gov- said "the executions come rotection of the soil of the d as well as for protection ignty."

Coup Confession

diplomatic sources said the coup involving some of the werful men in Iraq was un- in July after Mohieddin Hussein Mashhadi, secre- eral of the revolutionary d, was arrested on charges of stirring up unrest among Iraqi Shiites on the turbulent Iraqi-Iranian border.

Under interrogation, Mr. Mashhadi confessed to being part of a wide-ranging conspiracy that aimed to oust Mr. Hussein and bring about an immediate union with the Ba'ath Regime in Syria, the sources said.

The Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram said in Cairo Sunday that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad was helping to fund the coup attempt and had offered to send Syrian troops in Iraqi uniforms to aid in the takeover.

'Greedy Clique'

But an Arab diplomat in Beirut said there are strong indications that the conspiracy was merely part of an internal struggle for power. The anti-Hussein group, it appears, had merely formed a bloc within the regime.

The conspiracy and the imminent executions have no connection whatever with Moscow, Washington, Arab capitals or the American-backed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, an Iraqi diplomat said. It was merely an attempt by a greedy clique to seize power.

The diplomat said envoys from the Syrian president assured Mr. Hussein that Syria had nothing to do with the conspiracy.

Syria and Iraq, although long-time bitter enemies, effected a rapprochement after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The two countries actually laid down plans for a union, but have made no real move to implement them.

Mr. Hussein, 42, who was believed to favor a cautious approach to unity, assumed the Iraqi presidency July 16 after his predecessor Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr resigned unexpectedly because of "ill health."

Aid Team Sees Devastation

Ravage of Cambodia: 2 Million May Starve

Seymour M. Hersh, a former correspondent of The New York Times, recently ended a 10-day visit to Vietnam.

By Seymour M. Hersh

HANOI (NYT) — United Nations and Red Cross officials have said in interviews here and in Ho Chi Minh City that 2.25 million Cambodians were facing imminent starvation. The officials, who agreed to discuss their recent fact-finding trip to Cambodia after being promised anonymity, also described the widespread starvation as only one element of what seemed to be the near destruction of Cambodian society under the regime of the ousted Premier Pol Pot.

"I have seen quite a few ravaged countries in my career, but nothing like this," an official said. He added that as much as $100 million in food and medical aid was needed urgently.

The officials, representing the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva and the United Nations Children's Fund in New York, expressed dismay that the concern of many Western nations over the plight of the Vietnam refugees had overshadowed what they said would be a far greater tragedy in Cambodia. Relief efforts in Cambodia have been slowed in part because of suspicion over the authenticity of the new Cambodian government headed by Heng Samrin, which was installed by Vietnam after the invasion of Cambodia early this year.

Torture Evidence

The relief officials also said that during their visit to Cambodia they had seen evidence of systematic torture in chambers operated by the Pol Pot government at a prison near Phnom Penh. Members of the Pol Pot regime, they said, carefully logged the names and titles of their victims and the types of torture each suffered. The officials said they knew of one large burial site where the remains of perhaps hundreds of the torture victims had been found after the Vietnamese invasion.

The relief experts said that the former regime had not only had forced citizens to evacuate Phnom Penh, the capital, and other cities to work in the fields — as has been widely reported — but also had destroyed all vestiges of intellectual life and whatever they could find of 20-century civilization in the country. The Pol Pot government took over Cambodia on April 17, 1975, after the defeat of the United States-backed government of Marshal Lon Nol.

Pol Pot believed that the salvation of Cambodia was possible only through the expulsion of all foreigners and foreign influence and through "purification" — or evacuation — of the cities in an attempt to reconstruct Cambodia's war-damaged agricultural system. Since the fall of his government and its replacement by the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin early this year, Vietnam itself faced with a deficit in food, has diverted some of its supplies to Cambodia.

Cambodia's social welfare apparatus has been left in shambles, the relief officials said, citing demolition of hospitals, schools, water supply facilities and sanitary systems. The destruction of such facilities has been on a scale far wider than previously believed, they asserted.

Intellectuals were systematically purged, the officials said. Survivors reported that all persons who were known to speak English, French or

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

5 Years After Nixon: A Legacy of Distrust

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — Richard Milhous Nixon, his face drawn and his expression somber, stared directly into the television camera and spoke what he later called "the most difficult sentence" he would ever utter: "Therefore, I shall resign the presidency effective at noon tomorrow."

And on Aug. 9, 1974, facing certain impeachment in the House and conviction in the Senate if he chose to tough it out, Mr. Nixon became the first American president to resign.

Five years later — and more than seven years after a bungled break-in at a previously little-known office and apartment building added Watergate to the American lexicon — the impact of Mr. Nixon's downfall remains deeply felt in Washington and throughout the country.

Widely regarded by scholars as the most severe domestic crisis since the Civil War, Watergate has left a poisonous residue of bitterness and mistrust in the wellsprings of American political life, reducing the ability of presidents to meet their responsibilities and damaging the basic relationship between the people and their government.

Tarnished Office

"We regarded the presidency as a place of honor — until the shock of Watergate," President Carter said recently in warning that the country faces a "crisis of confidence."

Former Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., perhaps the member of the House Judiciary Committee most sympathetic to Mr. Nixon during the impeachment inquiry, agrees. "The presidency hasn't recovered from the Watergate experience," he said recently.

"The attack on the presidency actually began in the Johnson administration (during the Vietnam War protests)," Mr. Wiggins said. "But it reached its zenith during the Nixon administration and there is residual fallout that remains, that makes any subsequent president's ability to govern shaky. President Carter is finding that out."

Associated Press

Richard Nixon leaving the White House five years ago.

To be sure, as Mr. Wiggins suggested, neither Watergate nor any other historical event stands alone. The bitter struggle over Vietnam, disclosures of illegal activities and abuses by the FBI and CIA, disclosures of questionable activities by other presidents, the persistence of problems such as inflation that gnaw at almost everyone yet seem to defy solution — those and a host of other factors have contributed to the present national mood.

Silver Lining

Not everything that flowed from Mr. Nixon's final days has been bad. Major reforms of campaign-financing laws, new codes of ethics for high government officials, tighter restrictions on the outside earnings of members of Congress, creation of machinery for appointing special prosecutors, and other protections have been devised to guard against a recurrence of Watergate.

"It was a great tragedy," said former Sen. Sam Ervin, the bushy-browed North Carolinian who presided over the Senate Watergate committee. "But I think that like Shakespeare said, 'Adversity like a toad, venomous and ugly, often wears a precious jewel in its head.'"

If Watergate was not the sole cause of the present divisions and disillusionment, however, it was the dramatic catalyst, the single event so monumental that it could not be ignored, that it brought the nation to a halt and thus multiplied the damaging impact of the other factors.

And in the stumbling, recrimination-filled atmosphere of present-day Washington, it is easier to find evidence of the toad's venom than of its precious jewel.

Nixon Legacy

Government leaders and academic specialists see the negative consequences of the Nixon legacy in many forms and places:

- Public disillusionment with government, the conviction that an individual's views and efforts can have no effect, has become so widespread that voter participation in national elections has fallen to an all-time low.

This, despite rising levels of education among prospective voters, vastly improved communications, and a substantial reduction in the legal and other barriers that once kept minorities away from the polls.

- Relations between the White House and Congress have become so badly fractured that action on even such critical and essentially nonpartisan issues as energy is almost impossible. Further, the post-Watergate era has seen dramatic incursions by Congress into details of foreign policy and economics that were formerly almost the exclusive preserve of the executive branch.

And, with their new-found enthusiasm for "congressional vetoes" that permit the House and Senate to review and override subsequent presidential actions, members of Congress have found ways to exert control over presidents even after a law has been passed.

"It almost seems," one veteran of Washington remarked recently, "that the imperial presidency has been replaced by the imperial legislative branch."

- The news media, and to some extent the congressional committees, concentrate an increased amount of effort on in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

French Court Backs Move For Rhoodie Extradition

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Aug. 8 (UPI) — A French court recommended today that former information chief Eschel Rhoodie be sent back to South Africa to face charges of fraud and theft of government funds.

The court said a French-British Convention of 1876, which the South African government claimed gave them the right to demand Mr. Rhoodie's extradition, was still valid and in accordance with French law governing extradition.

The decision surprised many legal observers, and Mr. Rhoodie's lawyer, Henri Vincent, said he would appeal the ruling to higher courts in Paris and to Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte. If Mr. Rhoodie is extradited, the order must be signed by Mr. Peyrefitte and French Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

"As far as I'm concerned, this appeal is a formality," Mr. Rhoodie's wife, Katie, said after the hearing. "They are set on returning my husband to South Africa."

Leon Martin, head of the three-judge panel that heard the case, said there was no danger Mr. Rhoodie would be charged with further offenses of a political nature not mentioned in the original arrest warrant. The South African government has agreed that if Mr. Rhoodie were extradited he would be tried only on the charges in its request for his return.

Fraud and Theft

The arrest warrant against Mr. Rhoodie for fraud and theft, involving 83,250 rand ($166,500), was made out in good and due form, Judge Martin said.

The warrant accused Mr. Rhoodie of using government funds to buy a $66,500 apartment and to make $100,000 in bank deposits to accounts of his wife, his brother and himself.

Mr. Rhoodie said he had used the funds for secret propaganda projects aimed at creating a favorable international image for South Africa.

Judge Martin refused an application for parole made by Mr. Vincent after the case was heard yesterday and Mr. Rhoodie, wearing handcuffs, was returned to jail.

Mr. Rhoodie was arrested July 19 in the Riviera village of Juan-les-Pins, where he said he had been living since June. He fled South Africa last year.

orts Conflict Macias Arrest Whereabouts

EVILLE, Gabon, Aug. 8 — A member of Equatorial s new Supreme Military said here today that former it Francisco Macias Nguebeing held prisoner in his village of Mongomo. But report broadcast from that said that the dictator had ared.

e was no clarification of the tances of the purported on, claimed by an army capntified only as Ella-Nseng. rived today with four other rs of the council to see Presmar Bongo of Gabon.

rts in Yaounde, Cameroon, t troops of the new military ad advanced on the region Mr. Macias Nguema was be- to have been hiding but to find him. The reports a military communique ast by Radio Malabo, the and monitored in Gabon.

communique gave no further ion of the fate of Mr. Macii was deposed Friday. But it at the army takeover of the gave the junta control of the ation.

Gabonese government newsL'Union, reported that Mr. controlled an arsenal far su- to that of the junta's troops. ng having artillery, anti-air- ants, trucks, tanks and arcars, but that his forces were outnumbered.

Costa Brava Forest Fire Controlled, 21 Are Dead

GERONA, Spain, Aug. 8 (AP) — Firefighters brought a forest fire on Spain's Costa Brava that left 21 persons dead under control today as police hunted for evidence that blaze was deliberately set.

Police said that more than 2,000 persons, including forest rangers, firemen, army units and police, worked during the night to put out the fire that started yesterday morning and destroyed more than 2,500 acres of pine trees.

The death toll was revised from 22 to 21, officials said.

They added there were 10 men, seven women and four children. Thirteen of the bodies were found bunched together in a ravine.

All Victims Spaniards

Authorities said all 21 victims were identified by late tonight. All were Spaniards and all but one were from Barcelona, about 60 kilometers south.

The victims included three families, police said.

Police said that started in three different points of the northeastern Spanish Costa Brava between the towns of Lloret de Mar and Blanes.

"I am sure the fire has been provoked by people with criminal intentions against the Catalonian people and Spain," said Josep Tarradellas, president of the Catalonian regional government.

Joan Domenech, the mayor of Lloret de Mar, said real that estate speculators may have started the fire.

"We think it was set by land speculators who would like to buy the pine woods dirt cheap and the way to do it is by burning the trees down," said a resident of a community near the woods.

Nine houses in the communities were destroyed by the fire.

Shcharansky's Mother Says Prison Refuses Him Needed Medical Care

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Anatoli Shcharansky's mother, just returned from a visit to her son in prison, said today that he is seriously ill with loss of eyesight and weight and is not being given adequate medical care.

Mrs. Ida Milgrom, 70, said she and Mr. Shcharansky's brother, Leonid, saw him in Chistopol prison, 500 miles east of Moscow, for two hours on Monday morning, their first such visit in a year.

Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced in July of last year to 13 years in prison and labor camps on a charge of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

'Skin and Bones'

A computer expert who had applied to emigrate to Israel, Mr. Shcharansky was a leader in the Jewish emigration movement here and in dissident human rights groups.

"We sat across a barrier from Tolya, and you wouldn't recognize him," Mrs. Milgrom said. "He is skin and bones. His face is drawn. His nose is sharp and thin and his eyes bulge. There is no doubt that he is a terribly sick man."

Mrs. Milgrom met with Western reporters in a correspondent's apartment in Moscow.

She said her son had no complaints about the prison administration or about his food. But he develops pain in his eyes if he tries to read, and cannot do so for more than 10 minutes at a time, she said.

"We think it is a symptom of some internal ailment," Mrs. Milgrom said, "and we have asked again and again that an oculist be allowed to see Anatoli, but they have never sent one."

Mr. Shcharansky shares a cell with Viktoras Petkus, the founder of a Lithuanian dissident human rights group, and they are isolated from contact with the other prisoners, she said

U.S. Refugee Inquiry

Hanoi Relents, Lets Congressmen Visit

HANOI, Aug. 8 (AP) — A U.S. congressional delegation investigating the plight of Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia flew here today after the Vietnamese government lifted a ban imposed when a congressman in the group accused the country of gross human rights violations.

The Americans hoped to investigate whether the Vietnamese will abide by their pledge to stop the exodus of refugees or reopen a "refugee tap" that already has put tens of thousands on the South China Sea in search of asylum.

The nine lawmakers, led by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., were greeted at Hanoi's Noi Bai airport by Vu Hoang, chief of the Foreign Ministry's consular section. They arrived on a U.S. Air Force jet from Malaysia, where earlier today they were taken by helicopter to a refugee camp on Bidong Island off the east Malaysian coast.

The legislators were scheduled to spend only 24 hours in the Vietnamese capital, but had no itinerary. They said they hoped to meet with senior government leaders, possibly including acting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, to discuss the refugee problem, U.S.-Vietnamese ties, the conflict in Cambodia and other issues.

Vietnam on Monday canceled the scheduled congressional visit but reinstated the invitation last night.

Hanoi singled out Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., a Roman Catholic priest, for his attacks alleging Vietnamese violations of human rights.

Rep. Drinan described Vietnam as one of the greatest violators of human rights in this century and called the country's new economic zones the "new gulags."

Vietnam called Rep. Drinan's statements "slander" and "distortion" and charged that they indicated that the United States does not want to cooperate with Vietnam on the problem of emigrants.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok said the ban on the congressmen was lifted after the Vietnamese government received a cable from Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, asking Vietnam to consider a proposal by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the delegation be allowed to visit Hanoi. Details of Mr. Vance's proposal were not available.

Rep. Rosenthal said he could understand Vietnam's reaction to Rep. Drinan's statements, and said the congressmen had not worked out a unified approach to the refugee issue.

"We hope our visit will give the Vietnamese a reflection of the various attitudes of the American people," he said. Vietnam was the fourth and final leg of a swing that took the group to nine refugee camps and transit centers in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The delegation will fly to Hong Kong from Hanoi tomorrow en route to the United States, where it plans to submit a report on refugees to the House and possibly to President Carter.

No U.S. Shift On Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

actually occurred, but said that the United States was watching the situation "with seriousness and concern." He said that "further action on our part will depend upon the course of events and our assessment of them."

The implied warning to Israel was in keeping with the previous strong State Department criticism of the July 22 raid, which allegedly resulted in the death and injury of many Lebanese civilians.

President Carter and his special Middle East negotiator, Robert Strauss, assured Prime Minister Menachem Begin personally, in separate telephone calls Saturday, that they want to ease the tensions.

Mr. Strauss is planning to fly to the Middle East later this month for high-level negotiations. Moreover, he reportedly told Mr. Begin that because he was on vacation he was unaware of the views given by his deputy, James Leonard, in the working-level Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. meeting at Alexandria, Egypt, recently, which had created a stir in Israel.

Mr. Leonard was said to have supported the Egyptian contention that consideration should be given to the proposed Palestinian self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza with legislative and judicial functions being treated as well as administrative ones.

United Press International

A MOLTEN TRAIL — Mount Etna continues to spew lava in eastern Sicily. Volcanologists who have been studying Etna since it began its most spectacular eruption in 20 years last week warn that gases trapped within the volcano could cause it to explode like a balloon.

Army Officers Executed

Soldiers, Islamic Guards Clash in Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 8 (AP) — Army officers and enlisted men protesting yesterday's execution of an army colonel and sergeant clashed with revolutionary guards in northwestern Orumiyeh, press reports said today.

The soldiers, angered by the executions, staged protests within the military garrison in Orumiyeh, the reports said. The demonstration spilled out into the city, leading to clashes with revolutionary guards. Several shots were fired and a number of persons were wounded before the troops returned to their base, the press reports added.

The colonel and sergeant were convicted by a revolutionary court of complicity in the murder of protesters during demonstrations against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was ousted in February.

Mohammad Haghu, governor-general of West Azarbaijan province, of which Orumiyeh is the capital, blamed the strife on the revolutionary court. He said the court president, who reportedly fled the city fearing for his safety, was "an inexperienced youth of 25 who took things into his own hands and hurried the executions," the official news agency Pars reported.

In Tehran, a prominent businessman was shot and critically wounded by two gunmen as he drove to work from his home in a fashionable suburb, Pars said.

After the shooting, a caller telephoned a Tehran newspaper and said the shooting of the businessman was the work of the "Forghan" group, which has taken responsibility for other shootings and acts of terrorism.

Meanwhile Iranian political parties criticized a controversial press law that led to the closing yesterday of the Tehran newspaper Ayandegan.

The National Democratic Front called on "all free political parties and groups to rise up against this kind of action now and voice their objections to the Iranian people and throughout the world." The press law calls for the indefinite suspension of publications critical of the government or Iranian religious leaders.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini appealed on state radio for Iranian workers to end strikes and sit-ins so that the battered economy can be improved.

Strikers "favor the enemy and foreigners," Ayatollah Khomeini said. "All classes of people must be united to rebuild what previous governments have destroyed."

Revolutionary firing squads executed four more men in three cities today, raising the total put to death by the special courts to 389 since the February revolution.

Radio Tehran said the former police chief of Babol and one of his policemen were executed. Their crimes were not specified. Pars said one man was executed in Khoramshahr for murder and armed robbery and another was shot in Orumiyeh for adultery.

French Alcohol Deaths

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Alcoholism was responsible for 21,000 deaths in France last year, while 20,000 persons died of tobacco-related diseases, according to figures given at the government's weekly Cabinet meeting today.

U.S. Firm Implicated in Arms-Running to S. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

during a casual conversation between dockworker White and the crew of the freighter Tugelaland.

"It's a Pity . . . "

"We are on the deck," remembers Mr. White, "and the sailors, most of them Portuguese fellows, are sitting on the boat and they ask us what kind of government did we have, was it black or white? We said: 'We have a black government.' And one of them, he shake his head and he say: 'It's a pity you have a black government encouraging shipping these things from here to South Africa.' "

Later that night, Mr. White returned to the Tugelaland to look for some keys he had lost. After he found them, he turned to go home and said to the ship's captain: "Say hello to your wife and family from Antigua."

"We won't be going home for more than six months," the captain replied.

"You're not going home?" asked Mr. White.

"No," said the captain. "We're going to South Africa with this cargo."

If that was so, it apparently would have been the second time that year that 155mm shells purportedly being shipped from SRC headquarters to test ranges in Antigua or Barbados had actually gone to South Africa aboard the Tugelaland (which, although registered in Hamburg, was a South African ship).

On March 14, 1977, the freighter Moura docked in St. John's and unloaded 20 containers of shells marked "rough steel forgings" for SRC. The containers sat on the dock for almost two months under the watchful eyes of the black-bereted Antigua Defense Force, a 300-man security force armed, trained and paid by SRC. On May 15, the freighter Lindinger Coral deposited 16 more crates of "rough steel forgings."

When the Tugelaland pulled into St. John's nine days later, those crates, containing 10,336 shells, were waiting for her. According to customs declarations signed by SRC's shipping agent, the Tugelaland took aboard all 36 containers, as well as two radar vans, one gun assembly and other equipment, and set a course for Canada. But according to Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence, the Tugelaland next docked in Cape Town on June 7.

The Tugelaland returned to Antigua to pick up an additional 872 tons of munitions in August, but this time the smashed container and the loose-lipped crew altered events. The Antigua Workers Union accused the government of Prime Minister Vere Bird of collaborating with SRC to smuggle arms to South Africa. But except for a joint report by the BBC, Boston TV station WGBH and the Canadian Broadcasting Company, the charges aroused little interest outside the eastern Caribbean.

Sounds of Boredom

In official Washington, there seemed to be little inclination to get to the bottom of the case. That made U.S. diplomats in the Caribbean even more suspicious of U.S. complicity. "The boredom in Washington was thundering," one diplomat said. "Much too loud."

What efforts there were to investigate SRC were repeatedly frustrated by the Antiguan government, which evidently was more interested in the revenue SRC could provide than in determining what the company actually was doing on the island. U.S. Customs agent Gordon Monroe, who arrived on the island April 28, 1978, to begin a belated investigation, got "a song and dance" from local authorities.

But Mr. Monroe saw enough to conclude in his report that SRC's Antigua operation was "certainly a cover for something." He added that it was a "poorly prepared cover," noting that SRC's lone test gun there had not been fired in some time, despite a contract with the U.S. Army for ballistic testing.

The Customs Service finally began a full investigation of SRC. On July 4, 1978, agent Barry Greiner reported that the company had made at least seven shipments of arms to South Africa through Antigua or Barbados, five in 1977 and two in 1978.

Customs investigators also uncovered evidence that in at least one instance the Pentagon inadvertently financed the first leg of the journey through the Caribbean to South Africa.

According to a Sept. 22, 1978, State Department cable to the U.S. embassy in Barbados, Customs agents determined that "at least 1,700 155mm projectiles" were hauled by truck from the Canadian side of the SRC plant to Port Canaveral, Fla., where they were loaded aboard Navy-chartered vessels and shipped to Antigua — all under a U.S. government bill of landing.

The quantity was "far more than necessary for testing," the cable continued, "and the ultimate destination of the items is in question" — particularly since the only contract the Pentagon had with SRC for testing 155mm shells designated White Sands, N.M., as the test site.

Other government documents show there was not much doubt about the "ultimate destination" of the munitions. One internal memo reported that the Customs investigation had concluded that "allegations of gunrunning to South Africa by Space Research Corp. through its facilities on Barbados and Antigua . . . are in fact true."

The U.S. embassy in Barbados tried to warn the Antiguan government that SRC was using the island to help cover an arms-smuggling scheme.

On the morning of July 12, 1978, John Eddy, deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Barbados, which serves the entire eastern Caribbean, met with Prime Minister Bird and briefed him on what Customs had found. According to a State Department report, Bird stared out the window and said: "This is difficult. I will be in serious trouble."

At 3:30 that afternoon, as Mr. Eddy was waiting in the local airport for a flight to Barbados, the report continued, he was accosted by Warren Hart, a sometime FBI informant and former chauffeur at the U.S. Naval Air Station in Patuxent, Md. The 5-foot, 8-inch, 220-pound Mr. Hart said he knew about Mr. Eddy's meeting with Mr. Bird and warned the diplomat to back off. He reinforced his case by displaying a .38-caliber revolver tucked in his belt.

The investigation continued unabated when, two months later, a secret cable from then-U.S. Ambassador to Barbados Frank Ortiz reported that Barbados Prime Minister J.M.G. (Tom) Adams had told him that SRC was connected to U.S. intelligence.

When this claim met with a seemingly ironclad denial from the CIA's Mr. Carlucci, a different allegation surfaced. It was intimated that SRC was being punished by the CIA for refusing to go along with a CIA arms-smuggling scheme, and that two members of the embassy staff were CIA agents. A month later, Mr. Adams repeated that charge to an astonished Cyrus Vance as the secretary of state was preparing to leave Barbados after an official visit.

This last claim was doomed to failure, although not before one of those falsely accused of CIA ties, Charles Bass, had committed suicide. Last Nov. 22, the governments of Antigua and Barbados finally ordered SRC to leave the islands. In Rutland, Vt., a federal grand jury is investigating the case, and, according to one government memo, "It is expected that indictments of SRC officials for illegal arms sales will be handed down within a few months."

Denmark Time Change

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Denmark is to introduce daylight saving time in 1981, Premier Anker Joergensen announced yesterday.

Guerrillas Slay Guard, Wound 2 Others in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 8 (AP) — Gunmen believed to be Basque separatist guerrillas killed a paramilitary civil guard and wounded two others with submachine gun fire today near Bilbao's Sondica airport, police said.

The guard was the 91st victim of political violence in Spain this year. More than 50 of the slayings have been claimed by units of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

Police said gunmen fired on a police jeep from the walls of a cemetery and escaped on foot.

In a communique to news media yesterday, ETA said its guerrillas will continue their armed campaign against the Madrid government until national police leave the Basque country.

Alluding to Incarceration of Dissidents

Soviet Psychiatrist Challenges Theo

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — In a striking challenge to his country's medical and political leadership, a highly placed Moscow psychiatrist has attacked standard Soviet psychiatric theories, which lend themselves to labeling dissidents "schizophrenic" and locking them up.

The attack appears in an article in the Archives of General Psychiatry, published in Chicago by the American Medical Association.

It marks the first time in recent years that a dissenting Soviet psychiatrist has challenged his country's dominant psychiatric methods.

In his article, Dr. Etely Kazanetz of Moscow's Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, questions standard Soviet psychiatric methodology, which most psychiatrists apply to all patients, but which also can be used to incarcerate dissidents.

Useful Definition

For example, the standard definition of schizophrenia — though Dr. Kazanetz does not say this — is so broad it can include "reformism," meaning the passionate urge to change society through clashes with the authorities.

Dr. Kazanetz takes issue with the diagnostic methods created by the Soviet Union's most influential psychiatrist, Dr. Andrei Snezhnevsky. As chief of the Institute of Psychiatry of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, he has made many of the diagnoses that have put dissidents in "special hospitals" for the criminal mentally ill.

Dr. Kazanetz's article does not refer to dissidents. Based on an analysis of case histories of more than 300 patients, it speaks merely of many "overdiagnoses," "incorrect diagnoses," "the necessity for revising many long-standing diagnoses" and the "overextended" criteria of "the Snezhnevsky school."

But Dr. Kazanetz does warn that overdiagnosis and long retention of patients on psychiatric dispensary lists constitute "a real threat to their individual rights."

Short-Term Problems

Instead of maintaining that most misdiagnosed patients were really healthy, as Western psychiatrists believe most hospitalized dissidents were, he maintains they actually had treatable "exogenous psychoses," or brief, temporary illnesses, not schizophrenia.

Treatment for these exogenous illnesses, caused by outside stresses rather than internal makeup, need be only limited, Dr. Kazanetz wrote, with no need in general for long follow-up and "rehabilitation," including repeated visits to the patient's home. Such visits are another common Soviet practice.

In an interview, a leading U.S. authority on Soviet psychiatry, Dr. Walter Reich of Yale University and the National Institute of Mental Health, said Dr. Kazanetz's careful, limited language must be read in the Soviet context.

What is news, he said, is that "there is dissent" in Soviet psychiatry. He called Dr. Kazanetz's article "a remarkable act of

Dr. Reich said that wh the article, he was "ar cause Dr. Kazanetz had the system's dominant "within the very bastio psychiatry."

Viewed as "Loi

Dr. Kazanetz has le garded by his colle "loner" and "somethir lemaker." Dr. Reich si Russian psychiatrists called him schizophr his views.

Still, that he was v an article in an Am could mean more S trists are starting to Snezhnevsky's views said.

But there is no ser in the ranks of the So the mind. In the ju Sixth World Congre try, they have habitu sidents in hospitals, v heavily drugged.

Some Western think that at least have been so incarce years. Some think the larger. Dr. Reich s don't know the numb

Yet, Dr. Reich mai oversimplification to Soviet psychiatrists dents on order, thoug

"The reality is far cated," he said. "Th are more complex, w dous amount of self-d

Pervasive Distrust Is Watergate's Le

(Continued from Page 1)

vestigating the activities of government officials in search of wrongdoing, as in the case of Bert Lance, Mr. Carter's original budget director, who was forced from office and later indicted in connection with questionable financial dealings.

Although the new pattern of vigorous investigative journalism has been generally applauded, the press has also been criticized for being too negative, for adding unduly to public cynicism, and for sometimes being inaccurate or unfair in its competitive rush to be first with the next scandal.

In a new book, "The American Presidency," political scientist Richard Pious of Barnard College argues that part of the legacy of Watergate "is wolfpack journalism, which will confirm the worst fears of the public."

• The depth of public skepticism about the character of high government officials has robbed the presidency of the ex-officio public trust and respect that had been one of its greatest sources of power.

Role of the Tapes

Americans have often disagreed with their presidents, of course, and refused to support their policies. As Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., a leader on the House Judiciary Committee during the impeachment inquiry, noted last week: "Congress and the government have always been criticized — and much more abusively in the time of Teddy Roosevelt and earlier eras. Some of the cartoons about Lincoln when he was president would make the hair stand up on the back of your neck."

Yet in modern times, at least, the occupant of the White House had been accorded a high degree of personal respect out of regard for the office he held. It is a measure of how much that implicit respect has eroded in the last five years that it is now difficult to remember that, when the Watergate charges and supporting evidence first began to surface, millions of Americans categorically refused even to consider that they might be true.

Not until the disclosures of the White House tapes, providing incontrovertible evidence through Mr. Nixon's own words, did many citizens give up their belief that the president could not have been directly involved in coverups and obstruction of justice. (On July 30, 1974, the House Judiciary Committee approved three articles of impeachment against Mr. Nixon, charging him with obstruction of justice in connection with the Watergate scandal, with abuse of presidential powers, and with attempting to impede the impeachment process by defying committee subpoenas for evidence. Mr. Nixon resigned before the articles of impeachment could be voted by the full House.)

Nor is Watergate about to fade from the public mind, if the experience of those most clo is any indication. "It the minds of the Ame for a long time," he said. Mr. Jaworski is attorney who served a secutor for the federa that indicted, high W officials, and named h unindicted co-conspir Watergate coverup.

"The younger gene about it in high schoo and ask about it," h said. "Many are well-i I speak in places al country and I try to av about Watergate, but go, 90 percent of the about Watergate no subject I speak on."

Mr. Jaworski's ex shared by Archibald C ceded him as special pr who was fired on Mr. ders for insisting on h to White House tapes t ident, refused to relin firing came as part of day Night Massacre, point in the Waterg which also saw Attorn Elliot Richardson and torney General Will elshaus resign rather th Mr. Nixon's order to fi The firing was subseq by Robert Bork, the sol all.

Pardon 'a Mist

"I get letters from y all the time asking al gate," Mr. Cox said in "Just this morning I w junior high school st wanted to know if I be dent Ford had right Nixon.

"I told them it violat ciple that the same law all men, to the high and the poor and bumble. I pardon was a great m and I still think it was take.

"But I do believe thing about Watergate showed the highest of subject to the law. As are human, Watergate pen again, but I think likely to happen since it once."

If there is a bright shadowed legacy of Wa this belief that the cr strated the innate virt American system — a memory of this demons strengthen the nation in

"The way the inv turned out, they should vinced the American pe got the finest system of the face of the earth," fo tor Ervin said.

William Muir, a poli tist at the University of at Berkeley, said, "The cy is that it reminds us problem of politics, whi ny — that governmen many things, but that t to be guardians of the gu

— Los Angeles Tim

Millions Face Starvation in Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

other foreign languages were hunted down, imprisoned and, in some cases, beaten to death with sticks, they said. Of more than 500 doctors known to have been practicing medicine in Cambodia before the defeat of the Lon Nol regime by the Communist forces in 1975, the relief officials said, only 40 have been found. The rest are presumed to have been slain or to have died while working in the fields.

The relief officials said they had read many of the public accounts of the isolation of Phnom Penh under the former regime, but they still had been unprepared for the extreme destruction they saw. "It cannot be understood," an experienced official said. "It's a dead city. I saw only one pipe with running water. Honestly, we could not believe it. Every house has been destroyed and there are piles of garbage and furniture on the sidewalks."

Under the Pol Pot administration, the officials said, foreign journalists and other visitors were permitted to walk down a main thoroughfare that had been cleared of debris. Seen from the street, buildings seemed to be empty but in relatively good condition. In fact, the relief officials said, every home had been systematically ransacked. "It was not looting," an official declared, "because the soldiers did not take anything for themselves." But, he said, all signs of modern civilization — typewriters, radios, television sets, phonographs, books — were destroyed.

In the shuttered hospitals of the capital, all the medical equipment, textbooks and reference journals were found, broken and scattered, on the floors. A Roman Catholic cathedral in the center of Phnom Penh had been razed, with not a sign of its existence remaining, the officials said. Similarly, the city's central market had been destroyed. All the automobiles in the city, the officials said, were driven by soldiers to an empty field and abandoned, left to rust as further symbols of modern decadence.

The proliferation of rats and other vermin has caused outbreaks of plague and other diseases, the relief officials said. The treatment of the sick is complicated, they said, by a lack of proper medical equipment, since the former government was scrupulously methodical in its destruction of hospitals.

Complicating all of the medical supply efforts is the food crisis, the relief officials said. They were permitted to visit some outlying towns and everywhere they saw hundreds of young children with the blank looks and distended bellies of the starving. The officials said that the fragile government of Heng Samrin had set the daily intake of rice per person at 130 grams, roughly 4.5 ounces.

The officials said that Cambodia's fall harvest was expected to yield almost nothing, since many of the rice fields had been devastated in guerrilla warfare between Vietnamese troops backing the Heng Samrin regime and the surviving Pol Pot forces. In addition, the growing famine has forced many peasants to eat rice seedlings to stay alive, the officials said.

24 Killed in Turkey

ANKARA, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Twenty-four persons were killed and 20 injured aboard a bus that swerved to avoid a motorcyclist and slid down a cliff, authorities said today. The motorcyclist survived.

Italian Pipeline Explodes, 4 Die

VERCELLI, Italy, Aug. 8 (AP) — A leaking section of an oil pipeline to Switzerland exploded and started a fire in the nearby countryside yesterday, authorities reported. They said firemen found four charred bodies. One man was hospitalized in critical condition from burns.

On Monday, a bulldozer accidentally struck and broke the pipeline in the fields at nearby Palazzolo. Officials inspected the site yesterday afternoon but reported the situation to be under control despite the leakage.

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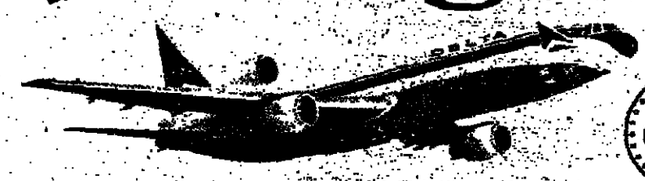

هكذا من الاصل

. Republicans Cite Intelligence Chaos, ge Major Overhaul of Spy Operations

y Bill Peterson

NGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — blican National Committ- ling what is likely to be- najor campaign issue in d yesterday for a massive of U.S. intelligence opera- nd what is called "confu- haos" in U.S. foreign pol-

ng a policy paper, Repub- ional Chairman William d "pressures and misguid- ves" by the Democratic- Congress during the ord and Carter adminis- ave drastically reduced ligence-gathering capabil-

mulative impact of these years has been harmful itions, massive intelli- ures and setbacks in our dicy," Mr. Brock said.

ed a proposed revision of charter of the CIA of- year in the Senate, "total- uate and unacceptable." osals died last year, and administration has yet to ward with a revised ver-

stration officials have flocked for months on the content of a new charter spelling out the limits of power on intelligence agencies and it is now doubtful that a charter will be introduced in time for serious consideration this year.

Mr. Brock and the Republican advisory committee report proposed encouraging competition among intelligence-gathering agencies, establishing a new Foreign Operations Service for clandestine activities abroad and reducing the amount of intelligence information made public under Freedom of Information and Privacy acts.

The Republican paper also recommended that the president name a special adviser, outside the ranks of the CIA, to oversee intelligence matters in the White House and that a new Joint Intelligence Committee be formed in Congress.

The policy paper said "debilitating political attacks" on the CIA and the FBI have hurt morale, caused widespread resignations and fostered uncertainty about the "reliability of the intelligence community's products."

Cites Failures

"The intelligence community has been losing its ability to supply the president, senior U.S. officials and Congress with the best possible information and with timely warnings of threats of our security," the policy paper said.

It cited as intelligence failures the "virtual humiliation of the United States in the eyes of the world" during the Iranian revlution, the inability to predict the revolution in Afghanistan and the failure to deal with what it called Cuban-sponsored revolutionary activities in Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador.

The paper advocates, for example, an increase in U.S. snooping at home and abroad. It also urges that the CIA nullify a directive prohibiting the use of reporters, clergymen and educators for spying activities.

The policy paper, the product of a year's discussion by the advisory group, also sharply criticizes freedom of information laws, charging they are so loosley written that foreign intelligence services can use them to get sensitive data.

New Committee

Among the study's other recommendations:

- That oversight responsibilities now shared by eight congressional committees be merged into one Joint Intelligence Committee.
- That all U.S. government agencies be required to provide agents of a new Foreign Operations Service with cover identifies, and that U.S. corporations be given legal immunity for providing such cover.
- That the Defense Intelligence Agency be upgraded as a "new source of alternative analysis."

The study's central conclusions run counter to what Sen. Barry Goldwater R-Ariz., co-chairman of the Senate Select Intelligence Commitee, told the Senate last week. He said U.S. intelligence agencies are operating "probably better than ever before" despite setbacks in recent years.

United Press International

ON-DUTY OASIS — Albany, N.Y., fireman Walter Noack, dispatched on a hot day to check fire hydrants, decides, having determined that this one works fine, to stay for a drink.

MX Missile Development

L-CIO Votes Conditions Support of SALT Pact

By Helen Dewar

.GO, Aug. 8 (WP) — The), brushing aside some servations, gave its quali- ort yesterday to the Carter ration's drive to win Sen- ation of the SALT-2 trea- ie Soviet Union.

ompromise engineered by O Secretary-Treasurer kland, the federation's Ex- ouncil said it will support f the Senate commits itself eps "to remedy the emerg- tegic imbalance and to ward genuine strategic trol."

ouncil defined its condi- ncluding:

her "modernization and ent of U.S. strategic cluding and most particu- MX missile based in such is to survive a first strike missiles."

ific directives to SALT-3 rs on the goals and timet- achieving mutual cut- nuclear warheads, which il described as the "real its of destruction . . . LT-2 permits to increase ally in numbers and "

irkland indicated, howev- ie AFL-CIO will not nec- ppose the pact if its condi- not included in Senate's is on the treaty.

rkland, spokesman for the the absence of its ailing . George Meany, said he the Senate to add even -reaching provisos, noting AFL-CIO's qualifiers do far as those proposed by ecretary of State Henry and several senators who g for major increases in lefense appropriations in for treaty support.

ouncil's pro-SALT vote 2 of 35 members dissent- narked both a turnabout chievement for Mr. Kirk- is Mr. Meany's heir ap- d the federation's special- ist on defense and disarmament issues.

Six months ago, Mr. Kirkland voiced strong misgivings about the emerging outlines of the SALT pact, describing it as a "colossal failure to control nuclear arms." But he subsequently tried to fashion a compromise between the federation's hawks and doves on the issue and, when asked yesterday what changed his mind he responded, "Common sense."

The dissenters were William Winpisinger, president of the International Association of Machinists, and Murray Finley, president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. Mr. Winpisinger is strongly opposed to the MX missile; and Mr. Finley said he objected to linking SALT to the missile development issue.

Woman Leads Mississippi Vote

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8 (UPI) — Lt. Gov. Evelyn Gandy, 58, a veteran of more than three decades in state government, outpolled five male opponents in her bid to become Mississippi's first woman governor, but faces an Aug. 28 runoff for the Democratic nomination.

Former Lt. Gov. William Winter, another veteran campaigner making his third race for the state's top office, was running a strong second as the slow vote counting continued.

The winner of the Democratic runoff will face a stiff challenge in November from Republican nominee Gil Carmichael, who beat Leon Bramlett in the state's first GOP gubernatorial primary of modern times. Mississippi's last GOP chief executive was Adelbert Ames, a Reconstruction-era governor who occupied the office from 1868 to 1870.

Carter Wage Proposals Unveiled

Kahn Predicts Slowdown in Price Rises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The Carter administration yesterday acknowledged that the unexpected surge in inflation had created problems in extending its wage-price guidelines for a second year but said the oncoming recession should make the program work better by checking both wage and price increases.

In announcing proposals for new standards in the second year, Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said that slack markets already developing in raw materials should help in the enforcement of new price standards.

He also said that the recession would make the threat of debarment from government contracts a more powerful weapon against non-complying companies, but he declined to outline what the government's reaction would be if new auto industry wage settlements violate the guidelines.

"It will make our life tougher," said Mr. Kahn, later quipping, "I didn't create the world — I have to live in it." The United Auto Workers union has served notice that it will not be bound by any government pay standards in bargaining with the auto industry.

Public Comment

The Council, in proposals published for public comment before defining a new set of standards, wants a cumulative two-year goal for wage increases of 15.5 percent. This means an 8 percent guideline for 1980, and it would permit employees who received pay increases of less than 7 percent this year to get more than 8 percent next year.

The current guidelines call for pay increases of no more than 7 percent. Price increases are to be held to a half percentage point below the average in 1976 and 1977.

The Council has followed the unusual procedure of publishing proposals instead of concrete standards to try to stimulate public debate over the issues and win support for its program from organized labor. Final standards are to be published before Oct. 1.

Options Open

Robert Russell, the Council's director, emphasized that all the options were open, including the possibility of scrapping the entire program. He said, however, "I think they [the guidelines] should be continued because otherwise the prospects would be more bleak."

In evaluating the first year program, Mr. Kahn said that though it was little comfort to consumers whose energy, housing and food bills had increased substantially, inflation would have been worse without the pay and price standards.

The Council's actions were taken against a backdrop of inflation running at an annual rate of 13.2 percent in the first half of this year, with prices of basic necessities — food, energy and housing — at times rising at twice that rate.

U.S. Planning to Develop Small Farm Cooperatives

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT) — A program to develop new farming cooperatives among small Southern landowners and sharecroppers, most of them black, has been started by the Agriculture Department.

With more than $50 million in federal and private foundation money behind the plan, the department expects to help groups in Florida, Louisiana, and Alabama to form cooperatives and either enlarge their tiny landholdings or acquire new land of their own.

These groups would be offered federally backed loans with which to buy the land.

With the help of agricultural technicians from Israel, where the Moshav cooperatives of small landholders have proven highly successful the Southern groups will also be trained in the latest techniques for small, labor-intensive growing of fruits and vegetables.

In discussing the program Monday, Robert Bergland, the secretary of agriculture, said that pockets of extreme poverty had developed in many rural areas of the South, especially among minority groups.

"These people have been suffering from many social ills, from poor housing, inadequate medical care, and deficient transportation systems," Mr. Bergland said. "The goal is to remove these very low income farmers from their depressed circumstances and give them a new lease on life."

It was his department's intention to help the Southern groups buy only the most productive land in their areas, he said.

"Plans like this have failed in the past because they tried to resettle people on poor land. That won't work, and we don't intend to go that way this time," he said.

The new program will be modeled in general on a Community Services Administration project started in the Salinas Valley of California in the early 1970s.

There, in an area near Watsonville, a group of former Hispanic migratory workers were helped in forming a cooperative to grow and market strawberries. With federally backed loans from the Wells Fargo Co., they bought 250 acres and divided these into five-acre tracts, which were then sold to members of the cooperative.

Foreign Purchases Of U.S. Land Studied

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said this week he had ordered a study into foreign purchases of U.S. farmland and listed the Canadians, West Germans and Dutch as the biggest groups of foreign owners.

He said such purchases did not pose a threat, but that he accepted the findings of a recent congressional report which showed that foreigners were buying more farmland than previously thought.

Trust Fund Declining

Congress Warned on Need To Rescue Social Security

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Less than two years after Congress thought it had put Social Security into good shape for the rest of this century, the Congressional Budget Office has warned that inflation and recession are again buffeting the old-age trust fund and that a legislative remedy is required.

The list of possible remedies includes shifting money among the several Social Security trust funds, giving beneficiaries less than a full cost-of-living adjustment, which seems unlikely for political reasons, and paying for part of the Social Security program with general Treasury revenues, perhaps along with a cut in the payroll tax.

Alice Rivlin, director of the budget office, expressed the warning in a July letter to Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., who heads the House Budget Committee.

Despite steep tax increases enacted in 1977, she wrote, "There could be a significant deterioration in the financial soundness of the Social Security system during the next five years." Inflation and cost-of-living increases, she explained, are driving up benefits faster than Congress anticipated. Meanwhile, the recession that began last spring threatens to shrink employment and revenues from the payroll tax.

View on Tax Cut

The Carter administration view is that if there is to be a tax cut in 1980 to alleviate the recession, it should take the form of a cut in the Social Security tax.

Trimming the payroll tax, now 6.13 percent on earnings up to $22,900 a year, would reduce employment costs and thus help to relieve inflation. The tax is paid by employers and employees, so a cut would also mean more take-home pay for workers.

By her letter, Mrs. Rivlin put Congress on notice that if it opposed any tax cut next year, it must find an alternative. Inaction, she said, could lead to a steady decline in the old-age trust fund, from 34.3 percent of annual outlays in the fiscal year 1979 to 26.2 percent in 1980 and down to 5.4 percent in 1984.

Mrs. Rivlin's letter listed six possible ways to solve the problem. She rejected one — raising the payroll tax — as adding to inflation and recession.

Two other options were shifting revenues to the old-age trust fund from the disability fund or the health fund, from which Medicare hospital bills are paid. Either a transfer or a loan between funds would require legislation. Politically, these might be the easiest remedies on which Congress could agree.

Rejected by Congress

Another route, Mrs. Rivlin wrote, would be for Congress to transfer general tax revenues into the old-age fund to the extent that the recession was reducing payroll tax revenues. Mr. Carter proposed this in 1977, and Congress promptly rejected it on the ground that it might make Social Security smack of welfare.

Congress also could vote to limit rises in cost-of-living benefits, perhaps to the administration's voluntary standard for pay raises, now 7 percent. Her acknowledgement that "it could cause hardship" for some pensioners was tantamount to admitting that Congress would not take the political risk in such action, congressional aides said.

Mrs. Rivlin's last proposal could be married with any plan to reduce the payroll tax. The Medicare part of Social Security could be paid for out of general tax revenues, she said. Part of the payroll revenues that now go to the health trust fund could be earmarked for the old-age fund and part could be given up in a reduction of the payroll tax.

An aide to Mrs. Rivlin said that the tax could be trimmed by about one-half of a percentage point, at a cost of about $12 billion a year. That is substantially less than the $20 billion of relief administration economists are discussing.

W. German Drug Raids

DUESSELDORF, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — West German police have arrested eight Turks and a West German in two drug raids that netted more than a million marks ($550,000) worth of heroin, a North Rhine-Westphalia state spokesman said yesterday. Their haul was 1.5 kilos in Gelsenkirchen and 1.8 kilos in Duisburg.

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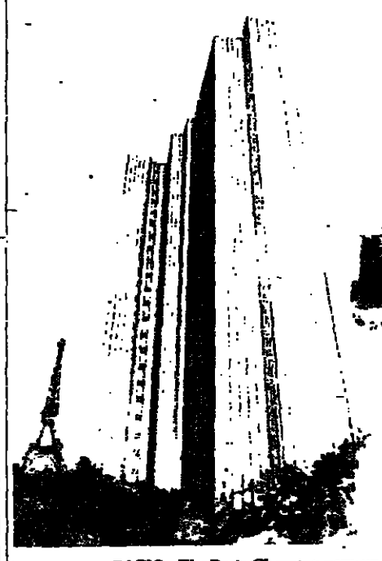

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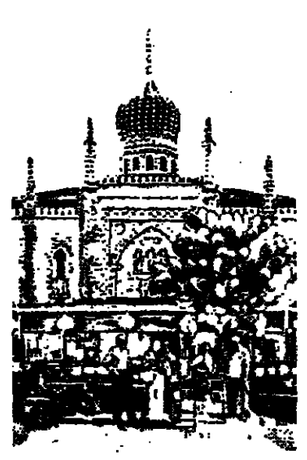

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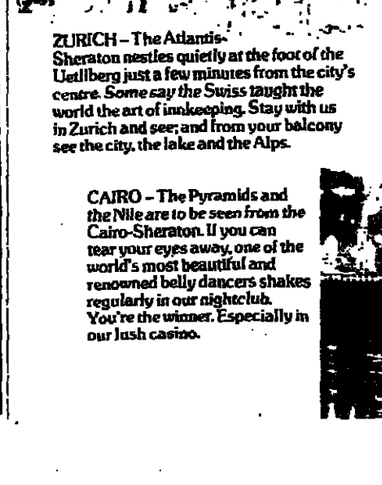

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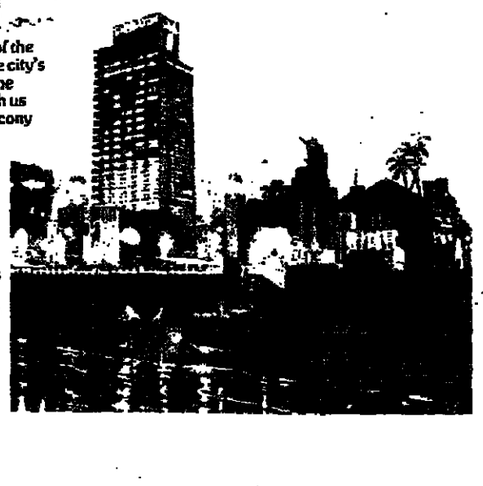

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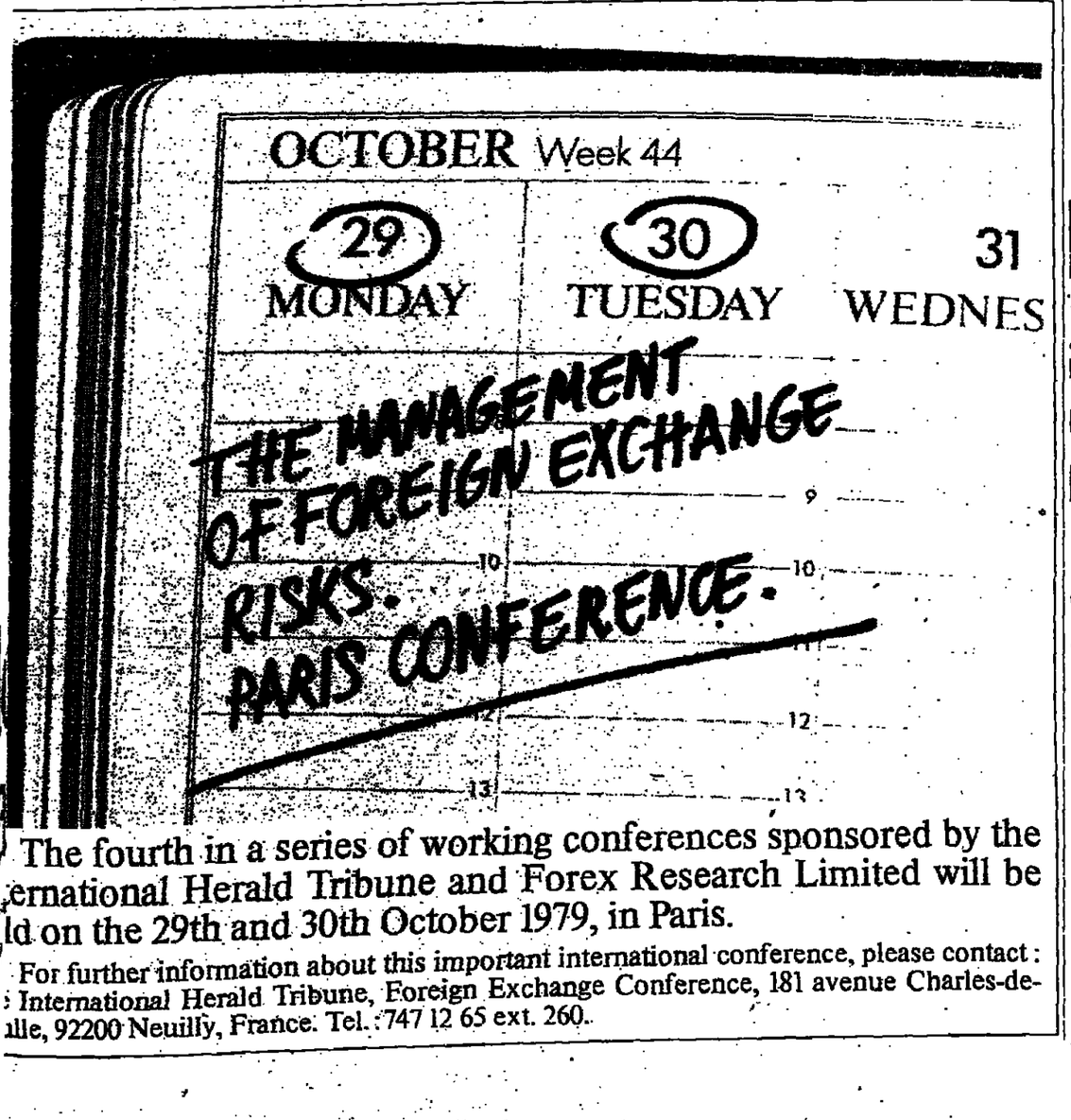

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For further information about this important international conference, please contact: International Herald Tribune, Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 avenue Charles-de-alle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel.: 747 12 65 ext. 260.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, August 9, 1979

A Wheat Deal Worth the Price

The announcement that the Russians would be allowed to buy another 2 million metric tons of U.S. wheat raises unsettling memories of the 1972 wheat deal. That sale seriously depleted U.S. stocks, led to rapid food price rises and accelerated the inflation of 1974-75. Now the U.S. Agriculture Department seeks to understate the inflationary impact.

* * *

It estimates that *this* 2 million tons will add only one cent to the cost of a loaf of bread. But a penny on this sale and a penny on that *add up to billions of dollars.* Big wheat sales are bound to cause some inflation and it would be illusory to pretend otherwise.

But it would be just as illusory to think that the United States could get along without exporting grain. Not only U.S. farmers but the whole country depends on export grain sales. When OPEC raises the price of oil 60 percent — as it did recently — that *means the United States must export an additional* $25 billion worth of goods to pay for it. Selling grain to the Soviet Union is one way to do that.

The United States has no problem growing enough grain for export. On the contrary, over the past few years the government has *held down production. The problem is unexpected* huge purchases during periods of bad weather abroad. When everybody suddenly starts buying, prices soar.

If sales could be predicted or regularized, extra grain could be produced and prices would remain stable. To just this end, the United States entered into a minimum purchase agreement with the Russians whereby they buy at least 6 million tons of wheat every year.

It was hoped when the agreement was signed that the Soviet Union would store more grain when its crops were good and so buy less when its crops were bad. And surely the agreement is better than nothing. But even with it, the Russians have had to make big purchases again this year — almost three *times 6 million tons.*

In another attempt to smooth out price fluctuations, U.S. price support programs have encouraged farmers to stockpile grain. *But there is a limit to this approach, since* grain is expensive to store and no one knows how long it will have to sit waiting for bad weather. Thus when surpluses reappeared in 1976 the country retreated to acreage controls.

The only long-run solution is freer trade in agricultural commodities. At the moment, most of the world uses the United States as a residual supplier. Other countries buy U.S. grain when their own crops fail but don't allow U.S. competition when their crops are plentiful. If U.S. farmers had access to foreign markets in times of feast as well as famine, U.S. exports would not fluctuate so much.

The Tokyo trade negotiations in June made a little progress toward liberalizing trade in agricultural commodities — but too little to be even the first step on a long march. That first step is long overdue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Caution on Rationing . . .

It was unfortunate that Congress left Washington without authorizing a standby *plan for rationing gasoline.* But it was hardly surprising. Rationing confronts Congress with an uncomfortable dilemma. It knows *that it cannot write rationing rules itself,* as President Carter challenged it to do; the collisions of regional and social interests are too sharp and complex. But it also knows that *the White House proposals have been uni*formly inept, and the legislators resist giving Mr. Carter any very broad latitude to work it out by himself.

* * *

That's why the House has been anxiously trying to write certain principles and suggestions into the bill, without quite daring to reduce them to specific requirements. That's also why the House keeps hedging the bill with provisions making it impossible to put rationing into effect except in the direst of *national emergencies.* The White House resents those conditions, sensing — accurately — that they indicate a lack of confidence in the president's judgment.

There was a time, several years ago, when rationing was a popular idea in Congress. But in the debates last spring over the president's first plan, congressmen and senators began to perceive the enormous regional impacts of little provisions that looked, at first glance, like the merest of technicalities. *During the shortages of May and June, they saw* the deep and unpredictable effects of even the smaller defects in the federal allocation formulas. Congress has become too sophisticated and experienced in the pitfalls of shortage management to be able to move quickly or easily. From the public's point of view, that's not necessarily a bad thing.

The original Carter proposal would have given a ration book to each car. That means *three times as much gasoline to the three-car* family as to the one-car family. Is that fair? Since the stamps could be sold legally, is it right to omit people who don't have cars, or even licenses, from this lucrative benefit? Who is to weigh the hardship cases? What about the small business that needs gasoline, but would be bankrupted by buying ration stamps on the open market? Whether they want to or not, great numbers of people in Congress now see what rationing would get *the government into.*

* * *

But that, again, is the dilemma. If some catastrophe — a war, say, in the Gulf — suddenly imposed a drastic drop in the world's oil supply, the United States would need rationing fast. By most estimates, preparing the system — printing the coupons, writing the rules, programming the computers — would take at least six months. That's the work that would be done under the standby authority. *It's worth doing, as a kind of insurance.* But the doubts and delays in Congress aren't caused by cowardice, as the Democratic leadership keeps angrily charging. The explanation is that, in the past six months, the members have learned too much for comfort about the things that would go wrong in rationing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

. . . and on Synthetic Fuels

Now, hold on just a minute. President Carter and Congress are ready to go galloping off on a multimultibillion-dollar strategy for manufacturing oil and gas from coal. They are getting themselves prematurely committed to a crash program to build a vast system of synthetic-fuels plants. But the present possibilities of the synthetics are sharply limited.

* * *

There's a strong case for building pilot plants to test and demonstrate the synthetic technologies on an industrial scale. But there's no case for building a lot of similar plants simultaneously and attempting to get into massive production fast by skipping the development phase.

There are several kinds of questions that the first pilot plants will have to resolve. While synthetic fuel plants are operating in several other countries, none of them is nearly as big as those that the U.S. government is now considering. To increase scale, in one *huge jump,* is no simple matter. Nor can anyone be sure about the environmental effects. These processes are sensitive to the types of coal fed into them. Pollution measurements taken at a small West German plant using European coal will not necessarily provide a useful guide to the performance of a large U.S. plant using Appalachian coal.

And then there is the matter of cost. Estimates of production costs are hotly debated among the specialists, and the only way to settle the argument is to build and run a plant. If the United States now undertakes a large number of first-generation plants together, there will be no opportunity to take advantage of that experience. A crash program risks locking the country into expensive mistakes.

* * *

The sheer cost and complexity of the undertaking makes it unlikely that coal-based synthetics can be produced in any significant volume before the 1990s. To attempt to force the pace will threaten to divert resources — skilled labor, equipment and money — away from the conventional drilling and mining that is a much better bet for the near term. Oil and gas from coal are possibilities that deserve vigorous development. But for the decade immediately ahead, the U.S. energy balance will depend less on synthetic fuels than on simple conservation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

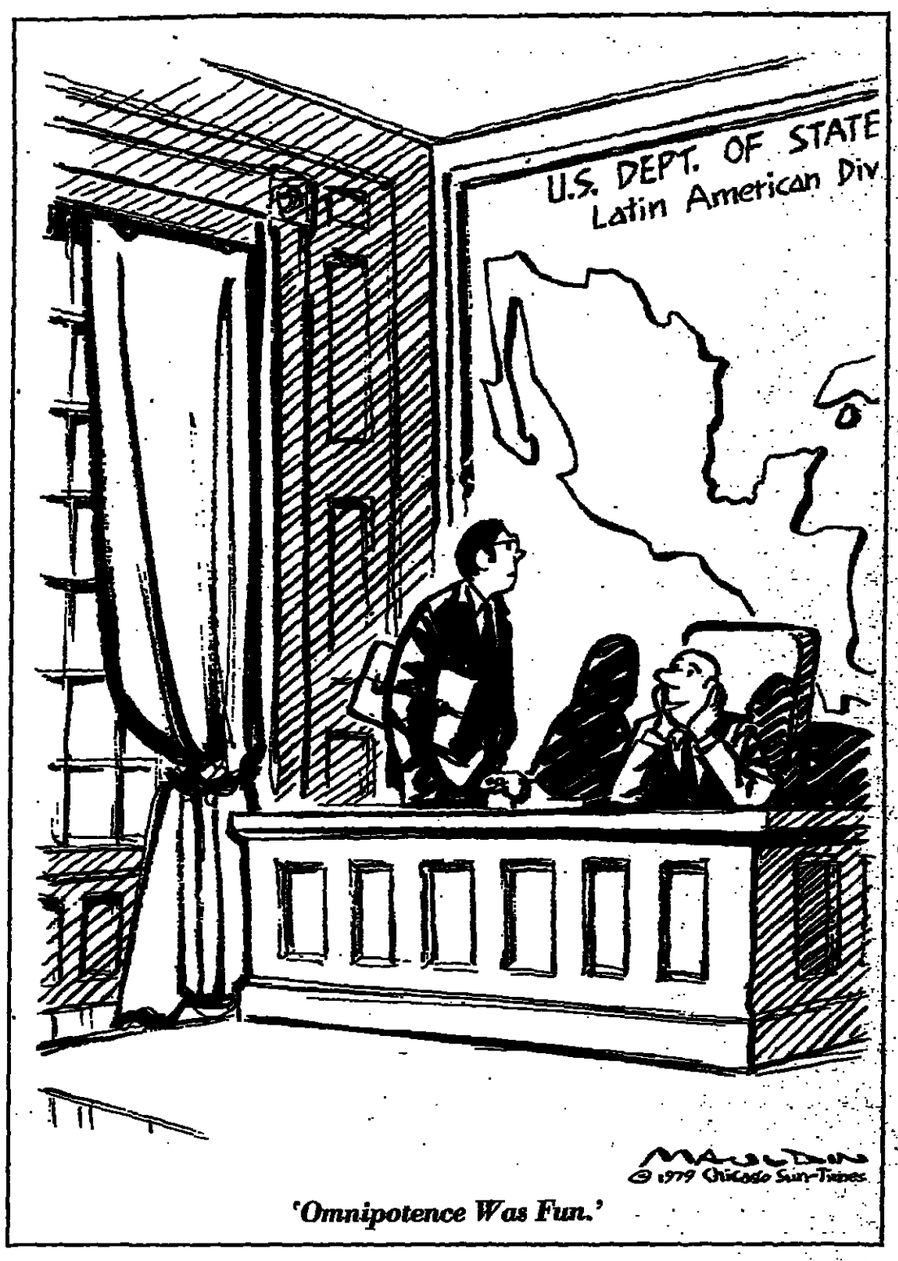
August 9, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — A correspondent writes from the seat of war saying that the eastern detachment earnestly begs people not to send presents of eau de cologne, triple extract, or glove sachets. *Such presents are ridiculous,* and, in view of the lack of necessaries of life, are insulting. Of all things the most needed are boots and underwear. On the flinty roads and rocky mountains where the soldiers have to climb, their boots have worn to pieces, and lamentable are the sights of the poor fellows having devised all kinds of ingenious schemes to protect their feet with the shreds of leather remaining from their boots.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1929

THE HAGUE — Mr. Philip Snowden declared flatly today that Britain will never compromise on its objections to the Young Plan for war-loan repayments, thereby bringing the conference to *the verge of a breakdown.* The proceedings now have been adjourned until Saturday morning to enable the delegates to take stock of the new *position and to ponder the emphatic negative* that they have now received to the question that has been agitating everybody here: "Is Snowden *bluffing?*" The French, Belgians and Italians are likely to maintain — as they did this afternoon — their insuperable objections to any tampering *with the Young Plan.*



'Omnipotence Was Fun.'

India's Unlikely Kingmaker

By Khushwant Singh

NEW DELHI — The whirlpool of Indian politics, which has sucked down many celebrities into oblivion, has also hurled the most bizarre of characters to the top.

Raj Narain is 62, short, stocky, paunchy and resembles a miniature sumo wrestler. He wraps a bright *green turban around his head and* sports a graying goatee. His eyes twinkle through his glasses and give the impression that he is very pleased with himself. He is gregarious, garrulous and has a knack for dropping bricks. Until recently he was dismissed as a court jester and a buffoon. Today his many admirers refer to him as *netaji* — "leader."

Holds Court

He is acknowledged as the man who brought down Prime Minister Morarji Desai and put Charan Singh in his place. He holds court in his house, where he receives members of the diplomatic corps, and although holding no official *position he makes* policy statements on internal and external affairs of the country. He is a clown, a kingmaker and the power behind the throne.

Even Indians who usually take eccentrics in their stride find it difficult to explain the emergence of a phenomenon like Raj Narain.

He is a Brahman but his main targets for attack are extremist Hindu groups. He is a law graduate who *has distinguished himself for* breaking laws: he has been arrested 58 times and spent upwards of 15 years in jail. He has created more scenes in state legislatures and the *Parliament than anyone else and* has been often taken to task by the speaker for using unparliamentary language.

He likes to describe himself as Hanuman, the monkey god who led an army of simians to invade Sri Lanka. He was a man of very modest means and professed socialism. Today he lives in a large residence; his travel and telephone bills run into thousands of rupees *every month.*

Victories

Raj Narain's first love was wrestling, his second love politics. He *combined the two by introducing* techniques of wrestling into the political arena. He knows how to grapple with his adversary, how to trip him and knock him cold with a karate chop.

Among his notable victories were his defeat of K.K. Birla, scion of the richest industrial house of India, in the 1974 elections to the upper house, and his role in bringing down Indira Gandhi in the 1977 general elections.

Raj Narain was health minister in Desai's Cabinet. His more unorthodox ways embarrassed civil servants brought up on British traditions of propriety.

He preferred squatting on the floor rather than sitting in a chair and often received visitors dressed in no more than his loincloth while he was having an oil massage.

Although a minister of government, he often criticized the prime minister and the administration. Once, when Desai returned from abroad, Raj Narain received him at *the airport and proceeded to daub* him with scent that he often carries on his person. Desai snapped: "You are applying perfume now but in my absence your doings were spreading a foul smell." Raj Narain never forgave Desai. He says the motion of toppling the Desai government came to him in "a spiritual flash." When asked what he thought of Desai's mental state after his downfall, Raj Narain *replied:* "He does not have a mind. How can he have a mental state?"

Raj Narain, who professes affection and loyalty toward Prime Minister Charan Singh, was at one time a virulent critic.

He accused Charan Singh of being a lackey of rich industrialists and of making money by corrupt means. He lampooned Charan Singh as "Chair Singh" for his alleged love of remaining in the seat of power.

Raj Narain has already arrogated the role of a super prime minister. He has announced that he means to keep an eye on the activities of Cabinet ministers and threatens to call them up every evening to find out whether they are working on their files or are out enjoying themselves. He has sounded an ominous warning to Singh's government that if it does not deliver the goods, he will bring it down.

"As far as I am concerned, the government should be changed very frequently till we get a good one," he says.

India has a tradition of accepting counsel from saintly men who though they have no official status are regarded as conscience keepers of the nation.

There was Mohandas Gandhi and later Vinobha Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan. And now we have the flamboyant Raj Narain.

Khushwant Singh is the editor of the fortnightly magazine New Delhi. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Which Is the R
Robert McNama

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON — Robert McNamara has been in the spotlight of U.S. public affairs longer than any other non-elected official. Yet he is still a *prime enigma.* There is no one satisfactory explanation for what moves him. Is he, as a close friend, Barbara Ward, says, a man who bleeds inside for deeds done in Vietnam and who now more than redeems himself for any past errors by being the most effective and imaginative president the World Bank has ever had? Or is he, as archcritic David Halberstam maintained in a recent letter to The New York Times, "a dangerous figure . . . it is McNamara's special skill to fool people better than he . . . "?

Two conversations with him in four years are no basis for attempting to answer these questions in their full complexity. However, after 15 years of watching the World Bank's activities around the globe, it is possible to offer a handful of observations.

McNamara's great institutional achievement has been to make the bank the world's leading development institution, providing the greater part of the Third World's current subsidized lending. Its strength is such that a majority of the Third World countries crave for its imprimatur. Once received, the loans of commercial banks and bilateral aid programs are relatively easy to negotiate. Conversely, the bank's disengagement, as in Allende's Chile, is a warning signal to keep out.

Duty-Bound

How should the bank use this power? A number of West European countries and the U.S. Congress have argued that it is duty-bound to widen its narrow economic mandate and recognize that might involves responsibility. And responsibility these days is human rights. McNamara, with much justification, argues that if the World Bank bites this bullet it will become hopelessly politicized. It has a heterogeneous membership of 137 countries. Deciding loans on human-rights criteria would quickly reduce it to quarrelsome impotence.

This suggests to some that McNamara, the amoral technocrat, has found yet another formula for protecting the method of working that he likes best — adding up the figures and, if the sums come out right, pouring in the money.

On the other hand, one could point to another McNamara — one who in private, for all his admiration of the economic and social progress made by one of the bank's most successful clients, South Korea, does not hesitate to label its regime as "brutal"; one who remembers the exact date (July 1, 1976) that the shah threw the bank out of Iran because he disliked the bank's work with the rural poor.

Will the real McNamara stand up? Is this, as Halberstam no doubt argues, the same technique he used to dissociate himself from the war in Vietnam: "Careful conversations with very selected journalists, words spoken more t own slipping persc rather than be a par national debate . . .

Any conversa McNamara is liber with "targets," "pa "outputs." The langu analysis infuses every memorandum of the ties. It is true that th many instances, observed, when the raised the adrenalin bureaucracy and set toward the horizon.

Obsessi

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Contribut

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Measured against a ert McNamara is fou Measured against the faces and the pas assumed, he is one great performers.

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Letters

Wrong Jab

The New York Times editorial, "Right, Wrong Jabs at Israel" (IHT, July 26), is replete with error: "the force whose precipitate withdrawal by U Thant in 1967 led unnecessarily to war" was the first UN Emergency Force (1956-67), not the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). Moreover, UNTSO "deserves the . . . contempt" neither of Israel nor anyone else, since it has performed invaluable services to the parties who negotiated the truces of 1948 and the later armistice agreements; UNTSO also assisted both Egypt and Israel in the Suez crisis of 1956 and the Six-Day War in 1967.

Today, too, UNTSO has *important* duties along the borders Israel shares with those Arab neighbors with whom it is not yet at peace. The editorial is also wrong in asserting that UNTSO serves entirely at the secretary-general's whim; it operates under the Security Council's authority and with the consent of the states that are parties to the various armistices.

RICHARD N. SWIFT,
Professor of Politics,
New York University.
London.

Sitting Ducks?

The authors of many articles on the SALT-2 treaty seem to be suffering from what I would call the "sitting duck" syndrome. And Constantine Christopher Menges ("Arms Cuts Beyond SALT-2," IHT, July 25) is no exception.

According to him, if the United States ratifies the SALT-2 treaty it will become vulnerable to a first strike with hardly the capacity to retaliate. To substantiate this claim he craftily maneuvers a multitude of figures on the different components of the strategic triad of both treaty partners, with the United States always coming out the loser. His article creates the impression that for almost seven years the U.S. side at the SALT negotiations was constantly giving in to Soviet pressure, completely ignoring U.S. security needs. But, if the United States was so accommodating at the talks, why did we need seven years to work out a treaty? To my mind this is proof of the opposite to what the author would like us to believe. It shows that the negotiations were tough, that neither side wanted to give in on issues that in its view were to the detriment of its security. And the resulting compromise treaty was the best possible solution in the given circumstances.

Moreover, one can only marvel at the ease with which this analyst makes use of the erroneous concept of the inevitability of a Soviet first strike against the United States. I would like to suggest that Mr. Menges make a cursory evaluation of Soviet-U.S. relations in this century. And I am sure that if he is objective he won't miss the fact that during the entire 62 years of its existence the policy of the Soviet Union had been aimed at quite the opposite — at peaceful coexistence with the United States.

And one final point: The preoccupation with military hardware figures in evaluating SALT-2 treaty is, in my opinion, erroneous and misleading. The SALT-2 treaty is a compromise and as such it is of great political importance. Its ratification may greatly improve the international climate and may further mutual trust. An example of its favorable influence has been the conclusion of a treaty banning the development of radiological weapons, with other arms limitation talks to follow. The ratification of the treaty will also open up the way to begin work on the SALT-3 agreement, which would limit not only qualitatively but quantitatively the strategic arsenals of both nations and liberate vast sums of money for pressing civilian needs. Thus let us not be emotional but pragmatic in evaluating the pros and cons of the SALT-2 treaty.

VLADIMIR ALEXEEV,
Observer,
Novosti Press Agency.
Moscow.

Shunning Refugees

The article "Cargo Ships More Willing to Aid Vietnam Refugees" (IHT, Aug. 3) mentions that, prior to the Geneva conference July 20-21, merchant vessels "shunned the refugees or traveled hundreds of miles out of their way to avoid them" for fear of "profit-losing delays because of their rescue efforts."

This situation underscores a very serious shortcoming of the free-enterprise system that may ultimately endanger its very existence. Whereas the Nuremberg Nazi trials have established that obeying orders is no excuse for crimes against humanity, there still seems to exist no effective protection from economic pressures preventing individuals from fulfilling their human duty.

It has become increasingly difficult to resolve conflicts between business interests and human obligations in view of the current stepped-up standards of economic performance. The handling of such conflicts should be covered by legislation and not be left to the initiative of a few courageous individuals.

We therefore urge the members of the parliaments of all nations as well as the members of the European Parliament to take the necessary steps in order to fill this dangerous gap in our democratic structure.

DAVID HIRSCHBERG,
European Committee,
A Boat for Vietnam.
Brussels.

U.S. 'Blackmail'

In Andrew Fauld's letter on the Arab boycott (IHT, July 30) he alleges that the United States has no right to condemn the Arab trade boycott, because (he says) the Americans have "blackmailed" Cuba, North Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other countries. But the Arab trade boycott imposes a secondary boycott of U.S. firms trading trading with Israel, and a tertiary boycott of U.S. firms who have normal dealings with other U.S. firms that have been arbitrarily blacklisted. U.S. economic action is entirely different.

Then Mr. Faulds alleges that "Arab economic pressure is a good deal less barbaric than Israel's murderous excursions into Arab territory." Israeli tion has never been i Arab economic press ways to terrorist raids i which Israeli women, unarmed civilians have erately selected as "soft

Finally, Mr. Faulds fatuous statement tha warfare may be in pri sirable, but it is a fact tional politics." So wh try retains every right against a foreign boycot erately interferes with commercial relations wholly normal freedom

U.S. policy in oppo boycotts — including t by the Arabs — has E mains totally justified.

GREVILLE
Member of F
House of
London.

Pleasanter Co

Now that the Gunnar have read your glad "Healthy Hybrid Ape Atlanta" (IHT, July 2 despair will surely have to rejoicing.

The prospect of h with our respected c chimpanzees and gori vistas of a new Eden p kindly, herbivorous su slightly hairier in defer energy shortage and company withal.

DAVID F. SEIF
Grasse, France.

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As Conference Ends With Guarded Optimism

mmonwealth Leaders Downplay Front's Hard Rhodesia Line

/ Carey Winfrey

A, Zambia, Aug. 8 — The Commonwealth government concluded iklong meeting here last day ahead of schedule, in phere of guarded self-con-

osing speech to the dele-gates, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who was the host of the conference, sounded the prevailing mood when he said of a plan to end the war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the conference's central adornment, that "progress is now distinctly possible." But he also noted that "a meeting cannot be historic unless it leads to historic change."

Besides repeating an earlier statement calling for a conference to formulate a new constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, a cessation of hostilities and "free and fair elections properly supervised under British government authority," a 20-page communique issued here last night addressed a broad range of Commonwealth concerns. The communique included the following points:

• It expressed concern "at the enforced movements of refugees as a result of harassment by the authorities in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa," and "grave concern at the enormity of the problem of refugees leaving the countries of Indochina, in particular Vietnam."

• It "stressed that the grave problems afflicting the southern Africa region stemmed from the racist policies of the South African regime embodied in the system of apartheid."

• It "condemned the steps taken by South Africa to establish an illegal national assembly inside Namibia following the holding of the so-called elections last December."

• It "expressed their grave concern at the failure to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem."

• It "reaffirmed their full support for the legitimate aspirations of the people of Belize for early and secure independence on the basis of territorial integrity."

• It "emphasized that a just and lasting peace [in the Middle East] can only be achieved on the basis of a fully comprehensive solution which upholds the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to a homeland."

On the Palestinian question, the communique added that "most heads of government recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

In a separate news conference here, two leaders of the front-line states bordering Zimbabwe Rhodesia, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Mr. Kaunda, downplayed the hard-line statements expressed yesterday by leaders of the Patriotic Front, the insurgent alliance pledged to a military overthrow of the existing Zimbabwe Rhodesia government.

Asked if he would bring pressure on the Patriotic Front to attend a constitutional conference, Mr. Nyerere answered rhetorically, "Why do you think the Patriotic Front will need pressure when they are going to a conference to discuss free and fair elections?"

Mr. Kaunda said that "people are free to air their views. What is important is what comes out of the constitutional conference when it is called."

In Maputo, Mozambique, Robert Mugabe, one of two Patriotic Front leaders, said yesterday the front would not accept any solution that did not include the removal of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the president of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and the establishment of the front's army as the country's sole armed forces.

Muzorewa Assailed

And in a news conference here, Edgar Tekere, the secretary-general of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, said in reference to Mr. Muzorewa, that "traitors have no place in the negotiations."

But diplomats here said that such remarks constituted little more than negotiating positions. Mr. Nyerere, who is believed to have much influence over the Patriotic Front leaders, went further. He said that if Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian prime minister, were to be elected by free and fair elections, he would personally welcome him into the Organization of African Unity.

Mrs. Thatcher, at another news conference here, expressed no less optimism about her ability to convince her Cabinet and Parliament of the merits of the proposal. "If Julius Nyerere can deal with his problems," she said, referring to his influence with the Patriotic Front, "I hope you will accept that I can handle mine."

She also said that she thought a new draft constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia could be ready by mid-September.

Associated Press

TOURIST POLLUTION — A lone visitor recently surveys the pollution left behind by tourists visiting the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. A sea of soft drink cans litters the floor of a valley situated near the tombs of the pharaohs.

News Analysis

rrington Was Behind Thatcher Shift

By Leonard Downie Jr.

ON, Aug. 8 (WP) — Prime Minister Marga-her's dramatic shift in policy toward Rhode-ized here by the right wing of her own Con-Party as a sudden collapse under pressure k Africa, has actually been evolving for sev-hs.

hatcher, who knew relatively little about Af-re becoming prime minister in May, was steered by her foreign secretary, Lord Carr-way from her original intention of recogniz-ultiracial government of Bishop Abel Mu-quickly as possible.

med to be echoing Lord Carrington's argu-Cabinet committee debate when she ac-ed at the Commonwealth conference in is week that the world would not recognize rewa government because its constitution re-o much power for Rhodesia's white minority d little hope of winning the continuing civil

reed in Lusaka to hold a conference here in r of all parties in the Rhodesian conflict to o draft a new constitution under which Brit-give Rhodesia its legal independence with a jority government approved by the rest of

Fear of Isolation

if we went ahead and recognized Rhodesia, I have been terribly alone," Mrs. Thatcher plaining her change of policy in Lusaka. "In it would not have been very much help to . It would still have left her isolated. It would us isolated."

exactly what Lord Carrington and foreign s had been telling Mrs. Thatcher since she rime minister. Her campaign promise to rec-shop Muzorewa's government if her observ-l that it had been elected fairly, as they later alarmed the Foreign Office, angered black eaders and helped conservative congressmen ited States to pressure the Carter administra-d economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

velation of her turnabout in Lusaka diffused ally explosive diplomatic problem in black here Britain has extensive commercial invest-d trade. Although it remains to be seen if this empt will succeed in bringing peace to Rho-itain will have tried to negotiate a workable it of the racial conflict under its responsibili-colonial power there.

ing the initiative on its own, Britain also al-Carter administration to defer to it and sit wait to see how Mrs. Thatcher's plan works e having to make its own decision in Novem-ntinuing economic sanctions.

Ties With Europe

hatcher's conversion can be traced to her de-appoint as her foreign secretary worldly, eled sixth Baron Carrington. An experienced and Cabinet official in previous Conserva-rnments, the 60-year-old former opposition the House of Lords agrees with Mrs. Thatch-gn policy goals, especially the need for close ooperation with a strong Europe and for a plomatic and military defense against the So-n.

odesia, he sought to persuade Mrs. Thatcher tion was necessary to best protect Britain's in southern Africa and the whites remaining esia. He argued that only black majority rule d as such by the rest of Africa could produce t stability to protect the whites, frustrate So-viet support of black guerrillas and maintain good relations with important economic partners in black Africa.

Speeches and statements by Mrs. Thatcher and Lord Carrington began to signal a gradual movement to a search for a form of legal independence for Rhodesia that would be internationally acceptable. That search included consultations by British envoys with black African leaders, Bishop Muzorewa and white leaders in Rhodesia.

Reduction in Powers

The envoys found that Rhodesia's whites might agree to some reduction in their reserved powers in the constitution and that neighboring African nations would not object to some protections for the white minority, such as guaranteed seats in Parliament, so long as whites no longer controlled the army, police, courts and civil service and could block laws.

Lord Carrington told the House of Lords last month that Britain would propose a new plan for restoring Rhodesia to legality in a form similar to other former British colonies in Africa. And Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons last month that changes would have to be made in the Rhodesian constitution.

But these signals were confused by Mrs. Thatcher's continued support of Bishop Muzorewa's government as the "new reality" in Rhodesia on which her policy would be built and by her offhand remark at a press conference in Australia last month that it would be politically impossible in any event to keep Britain's economic sanctions against Rhodesia when they came up for renewal in Parliament in November.

So her agreement in Lusaka to a plan that proposes a new constitution and new elections for Rhodesia came as something of a surprise to other leaders there, some of whom had denounced Mrs. Thatcher as a racist on her arrival, and to many politicians here.

Right-Wing Attack

A small but vociferous group of right-wing Conservative members of Parliament have denounced the Lusaka plan and threatened to demand that Parliament be brought back into session from its summer recess to fight it.

Conservative MP Julian Amery, a longtime defender of the interests of Rhodesia's white minority who led an unsuccessful back-bench revolt against parliamentary renewal of economic sanctions last year, said "it is pretty obvious that the prime minister and foreign secretary have given into blackmail" by Nigeria, which has threatened economic reprisals if Britain recognized Bishop Muzorewa's government.

But the critics have been outnumbered by other Conservative back-benchers who have praised Mrs. Thatcher, in the words of MP Michael Latham, for having "shown immense diplomatic skill. She went there [to Lusaka] with virtually all the other leaders against her. She will return with a solid and worthwhile agreement achieved largely by the force of her own personality and determination."

Although the right-wing revolt is not expected to cause Mrs. Thatcher much trouble, not all of Mr. Latham's optimism about what was achieved in Lusaka is shared by government ministers. Many difficult problems remain to the negotiations ahead.

Mrs. Thatcher and Lord Carrington return to London tomorrow for a special Cabinet meeting on Friday to decide on procedures and a timetable for the proposed constitutional conference here in September. Invitations to the conference may go out as soon as next week, with British envoys again dispatched to southern Africa to convince Bishop Muzorewa and leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrillas to attend.

"Urgency is the name of the game," one official said today.

Small Amounts of Cancer Agents Are Detected in Scotch Whiskies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — Minute amounts of cancer-causing nitrosamines have been found in six brands of Scotch whisky, the National Science Foundation reported yesterday. The agents previously had been found in beer which, like scotch, is made from barley. Scientists said there is no direct evidence that nitrosamines cause cancer in humans, but added they have generated the disease in laboratory animals.

The researchers tested single-bottle samples of seven brands of whisky and found trace amounts in six — Chivas Regal, Black and White, J&B, Ballantine, Sandy Scot and Cutty Sark. No nitrosamines were found in White Label. The researchers are seeking to learn more about the formation of nitrosamines.

"Volatile nitrosamines were not found to be present in any of the 46 domestic and imported wines, sherries, liqueurs, brandies, gins, vodkas, rums and other whiskeys that were analyzed," researchers told the foundation. "In these beverages, volatile nitrosamines cannot be considered a possible causative agent in alcohol-related cancers."

The scotches showed nitrosamines at levels ranging from zero to 2.0 parts per billion, the foundation said. The amount of nitrosamine that might cause cancer in humans is not known, but as little as 10 parts per billion caused a tripling of lung tumors in mice. Nitrosamine levels found in beer have ranged from 0.4 to 7.0 parts per billion.

The researchers characterized the amount of nitrosamines in the scotch as low compared to amounts administered in laboratory tests on animals.

Influence of 'Irish Lobby' Seen

itish Upset Again at U.S. Over Ulster

y R.W. Apple Jr.

ON, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The re seething again at what sider unwarranted Ameri-erference in the delicate of Northern Ireland, this cause of remarks made by Gov. Hugh Carey of rk.

Carey announced that he ited senior officials from nd the Republic of Ireland York to attend talks on ending "decades of trou-the province of Ulster. The he said, had tentatively o a summit meeting.

But the British official involved — Humphrey Atkins, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland — got out a statement yesterday afternoon not only rejecting the notion that substantive discussions were about to take place but indicating that he was thinking of going to New York to persuade Mr. Carey and other American politicians to keep hands off.

"The political future of the province is a matter for negotiation between the government, Parliament and the people of Ulster," he said firmly, implying that the United States could play no role.

"I am, in fact, considering a possible visit to the U.S. to try to remove the considerable degree of misunderstanding about Northern Ireland and the British government's policies which still seems to cloud the minds of some interested parties in America."

The "interested parties," government sources said, included Mr. Carey, Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., the speaker of the House of Representatives, and several others.

The Carey announcement was the third in a series of American actions with regard to Northern Ireland that have infuriated government and opposition politicians as well as newspaper commentators. A few weeks ago, Rep. O'Neill caused an outcry when he suggested that the British were dragging their feet on the Ulster problem. Then, last week, the State Department announced that U.S. arms sales to the Royal Ulster Constabulary were being suspended.

[In a later statement, the State Department said all applications for new arms sales to Ulster police were being held pending the outcome of a policy review that began July 31. It said that applications were being accepted but neither approved nor rejected and that any arms deliveries already scheduled would not be affected.]

Senior ministers here view the developments as the work of a powerful "Irish lobby" in the United States, whose agents, they believe, are able to exert extraordinary influence at the moment because of next year's congressional and presidential elections.

"It's all domestic politics," a senior minister told an American reporter last month.

In his lengthy statement, Mr. Atkins said that in a meeting with Mr. Carey here last Thursday, the governor had asked him to come to New York not to explore fresh initiatives but to explain to Mr. Carey's colleagues, "as I had done to him, the threat to peace and security posed by the current activities of the Provisional Irish Republican Army and the urgent necessity of dealing with their terrorist campaign."

rter Expected to Name utherner to Trade Post

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

HINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT) bin Askew, former governor ida, is expected to be nomi-by President Carter as spe-de representative to replace Strauss, Mr. Strauss, who lected by president in April e as Middle East emissary, icially resign from his trade is month.

Askew, who has been prac-international law in Miami ight years in the governor's n, met with Mr. Carter yes-and his appointment is ex-to be announced shortly, ad-ation officials said.

designation of the Southern who delivered the keynote at the 1972 Democratic Na-Convention comes after a search, followed closely as an indicator of future ade policies.

Strauss, formerly the Demo-national chairman, managed ich. He had insisted that a political figure was needed g weight on Capitol Hill.

appointment comes when ited States has to implement ive new trade liberalization d when the administration's als for trade reorganization the government are being weighed by Congress. One of the proposals is to enhance the functions of the special trade representative.

Until less than two weeks ago it had been widely expected that Loyd Hackler, a Texan like Mr. Strauss and the president of the American Retail Federation, would get the job. But his designation was opposed by organized labor.

Officials said that the AFL-CIO told the administration it could not support Mr. Hackler because, as the retailers' spokesman, he had aligned himself with the interests of importers. The labor federation has long equated imports with loss of U.S. jobs.

Mr. Hackler then removed himself from consideration. The administration is trying to improve relations with labor to win its support for the second year of the voluntary wage and price guidelines program.

Mr. Askew, 50, who was also a candidate for the trade post when Mr. Strauss was appointed in January, 1977, made a reputation in Florida as a champion of tax reform and as an opponent of a Constitutional amendment to prohibit forced busing of school children.

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Bedraggled Guardsmen Find Shelter in Honduras

Nicaraguan Losers Taste Bitter Misery of Refugee Life

By Leonard Greenwood

CHOLUTECA, Honduras, Aug. 8 — There are perhaps 1,500 of them, huddled in tents, dripping wet, the bedraggled remnant of a defeated army.

In Nicaragua, just to the south, a rumor persists that these men, former members of ousted President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, are regrouping for a counteroffensive.

But that possibility seems remote. There is widespread fear among these men that returning to Nicaragua would mean death at the hands of the victorious Sandinista guerrillas.

And there is bitterness. A leathery-skinned sergeant spat out an oath, then added: "We fought right to the end, and they betrayed us, abandoned us with nothing. They're not suffering. They say Somoza is cruising in the Bahamas with all his money."

The men are crowded, 10 to a tent, in a Red Cross refugee center at Campo Luna on the outskirts of Choluteca, 50 miles inside Honduras. They have no money. They surrendered their weapons to the Honduran Army as they fled across the border two weeks ago. Their only clothing is what they wear, often old and ill-fitting, supplied by the Red Cross or the citizens of Choluteca.

"I haven't a single cordoba [the Nicaraguan dollar]," the sergeant said, turning out his pockets. "I haven't been paid for three months. Some of the men have not been paid for five. We don't know what our families are living on. Some of us don't even know where our families are, or if they are alive or dead."

At military headquarters, two miles away, an intelligence officer of the Honduran Army shook his head vigorously when asked if there were any chance of the former guardsmen regrouping for an offensive into Nicaragua. "*Negativo!*" he said. "They have no arms, and the Honduran government will not permit rearming for an attack on a neighboring country."

An official in Tegucigalpa, the capital, said that Honduras had "given them refuge, but it has also disarmed them and warned them not to try to use this country as a staging area for any aggression against Nicaragua."

Rosa Ester de Soares, director of refugee operations for the Honduran Red Cross, said, "Just go to the refugee camps and see for yourself if these men are in any condition to launch a counterattack."

As the men lined up for food, Pvt. Jose Silva complained, "We get just beans and rice. Meat? I've forgotten what it tastes like." He said that he was fighting near the town of Chinandega, in northern Nicaragua, when his officers admitted that the end was near.

"We stopped fighting and set off for Honduras," he said. "We walked 110 kilometers [about 70 miles] through the mountains, and the Sandinistas harassed us all the way. We set off at 10 a.m. on July 17 and arrived at the border at 7 a.m. on the 18th.

"We were exhausted. There were Sandinista soldiers following us, and they had ambushes out for us all the way north. Sometimes people would warn us there was trouble ahead and we had to make long detours. There were 126 men, including three young officers. The officers stuck with us all the way, but some of the men had a hard time."

Pvt. Silva said he had been a member of the guard for five years. "I tried to get out after the first year," he said, "but they told me I'd be in trouble if I kept on trying to resign."

'What If It's a Trap?'

He and some of his colleagues, he said, would like to go back to Nicaragua. "But I am afraid," he said. "What will happen to us if we go back?" Fear of reprisals is almost universal. Another private said, "We might get guarantees, but we don't believe the Sandinistas. They've been fighting us for years. They might promise us, but what if it's a trap? By the time we find out, it will be too late."

The refugee center is at the edge of a wooded area. Some of the men fell trees and take the logs into Choluteca to sell for firewood. Carlos Rivera Johnson, one of the woodcutters, said that if he can earn some money, he will send it to his wife and children. "They must be in a bad way," he said. "I don't know what they're living on."

Refugees — first civilians, then soldiers — have been a burden to Honduras for the last 18 months. Mrs. Soares said that at times 52,000 have been crowded into the refugee camps, private homes and boarding houses. Other sources said that perhaps 30,000 well-to-do refugees stayed for a time in Honduras after fleeing the war, some of them in small $50-a-month houses and some in $50-a-day hotels. Honduras accepted them all.

The UN Commission for Refugees has given Honduras $1 million to help with the refugees, Mrs. Soares said, and donations from the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Red Cross and foreign church and charity organizations have brought the total to $1.5 million.

When the civil war ended in July, she said, there was a mass exodus of civilian refugees back to Nicaragua. "About 40,000 of them left in four days," she said. "Then the members of the national guard began to arrive. If anything, they're in a worse condition than the other refugees. They are totally penniless."

IRA Bars Truce For Pope's Visit

BELFAST, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Anti-British Irish guerrillas said today they will not call a cease-fire during Pope John Paul II's three-day visit to Ireland beginning Sept. 29.

A leader of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army said in Belfast that when the guerrilla organization had unilaterally called cease-fires in the past they had been broken either by British soldiers or by Protestant extremists.

Security chiefs in Northern Ireland now fear the IRA may actually step up the level of its bombing and gun attacks during the visit in an effort to focus the world's attention on the province.

MARS IN FROST — Water ice on the rocks and soil of Mars at Viking-2's Utopia Planitia landing site is no more than a thousandth of an inch deep, NASA estimates. Photo, released by the U.S space agency, was taken by Vik May 18 and relayed by Orbiter-1 on June 7. A Mar ago, 23 Earth months, the frost cover lasted about 1

Found in Hotel Bathtub With Wrists Slashed

Izvestia Accuses Swiss in Death of Soviet Diplom

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (UPI) — The government newspaper Izvestia charged today that a Soviet diplomat found with his wrists slashed in a bathtub in Switzerland in April had been killed and hinted that Swiss counterintelligence agents may have been involved.

The newspaper suggested that the diplomat, Leonid Panchenko, may have been killed by agents from the West who botched an attempt to weaken his mind with LSD.

[In Bern, the Swiss government today rejected as "rubbish" the Soviet claim. "The body of Leonid Panchenko was found on April 7 in a hotel room in Aarau, with the wrists slashed," said Swiss Justice Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hubacher.

["The body was handed over to family members at the Soviet Embassy on April 20. Allegations that Swiss counterintelligence was involved are absolute rubbish," he said.]

Not Present at Autopsy

Izvestia said Soviet agents were not allowed to attend an autopsy on the body and that Soviet medical authorities who later examined the corpse believe that some of the internal organs may have been replaced by those from another body.

"We demand that the Swiss authorities establish the truth and call those guilty to account," Izvestia said.

Mr. Panchenko was a 32-year-old diplomat and employee of the secretariat of the International Cocoa Organization.

Izvestia said his body was found April 7 in the bathroom of the Hotel Aarauerhoff in the Swiss town of Aarau.

Soviet diplomats asked to attend the autopsy, Izvestia said, but when they arrived in Aarau with a doctor, they found the postmortem had been completed. But it said the doctor with the Soviet group noted there were very deep cuts on both arms of the victim — six on one forearm and seven on the other.

"Such an unusual and sadistic method of suicide naturally alerted the doctor," the newspaper said. "One thing is clear beyond doubt: it was not a suicide."

The newspaper said Swiss authorities were slow to grant any requests for documents on the case and have yet to deliv detailed results of the po copies of the interrog nesses.

"If it were just a s why were the Swiss a slow in forwarding t side the materials of t tion and why did t hamper the establish real circumstances of the Soviet citizen?" Izve

FBI Director Names 3 New Top Assistants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — FBI Director William Webster has changed the top echelon of the bureau in a move that will give him assistants of his own choosing.

Mr. Webster, who took over the FBI 16 months ago, announced yesterday that he eliminated the No. 2 post, last held by retired associate director James Adams, and divided its responsibilities among three veterans.

Appointed to the newly created positions of executive assistant directors were:

- Donald Moore, 49, formerly with the criminal investigation division, put in charge of law enforcement services;
- Lee Colwell, 45, formerly in the planning office, put in charge of investigations, and
- Homer Boynton, 52, the bureau's public affairs director, put in charge of administration.

The director said that the changes would "make the system work better" and counter a tendency to "keep bucking things up the line" rather than to make decisions at a lower level.

Obituaries

Vienna-Born Kurt Kas A Character Actor in

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Aug. 8 — Vienna-born character actor Kurt Kasznar, 65, perhaps best known to U.S. audiences for his role as Cmdr. Fitzhugh in the television series "Land of the Giants," died Monday of cancer at a hospital here.

Mr. Kasznar was seven when he made his first film appearance in the silent movie "Max, King of the Circus," but his stepfather was opposed to his pursuing an acting career and put him to work at the family's restaurant in Salzburg. But he spurned the trade and entered Max Reinhardt's school of acting in Vienna.

He made his professional stage debut at the Salzburg Drama Festival in 1932, appearing in "Faust" and "Everyman." He came to the United States in Reinhardt's "The Eternal Road" — which flopped — and went back to Europe for a time, but returned to the United States in 1939 as producer of a Broadway show, "Crazy With The Heat."

That effort was only marginally successful, but it kept Mr. Kasznar in the United States long enough to be drafted for service in World War II. He was assigned to the field artillery, but was transferred to pictorial services, which took him to the Pacific as a cameraman.

He filmed the Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri before coming home to resume his acting career. He appeared in the Broadway companies of "Sound of Music" and "Barefoot in the Park." In films, he had major supporting roles in "Lili," "My Sister Eileen," "The Last Time I Saw Paris," "A Farewell to Arms," "Casino Royale" and "The King's Pirate."

© Los Angeles Times

Feodor Lynen

MUNICH, Aug. 8 (AP) — Feodor Lynen, 68, winner of the 1964 Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology, died today.

Dr. Lynen was a pioneer in the field of fatty-acids research and served as director of t at the Max Planck I was born in Munich spent most of his caree

George Broo

NORTH KINGST Aug. 8 (UPI) — Geo Broome, 85, a movie stu world-champion swi taught swimming well died yesterday in a Providence.

Mr. Broome was one commercial pilots in Ne He worked as chief m Old Colony Airways in was a barnstorming pi England in the 1920s, a dives in many Errol Fly

Mr. Broome, the breaststroke champion the 1926 Philadelphia tennial marathon swim

Renato Fasa

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP) Fasano, 76, a leading I cian and a conductor w ternational fame as th conductor of the Virtuo a chamber music group, Monday at the Rome c died here Friday.

An expert on Baro Mr. Fasano, born in N director of the Cagliar Venice and Rome conse music. Conductor Artur once called the Virtuos "the greatest string group of our times."

Konstantin Nik

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 Deputy Interior Ministe tin Nikitin, 60, has die reported.

One of six deputy inte ters, Mr. Nikitin had he since 1966, Tass said.

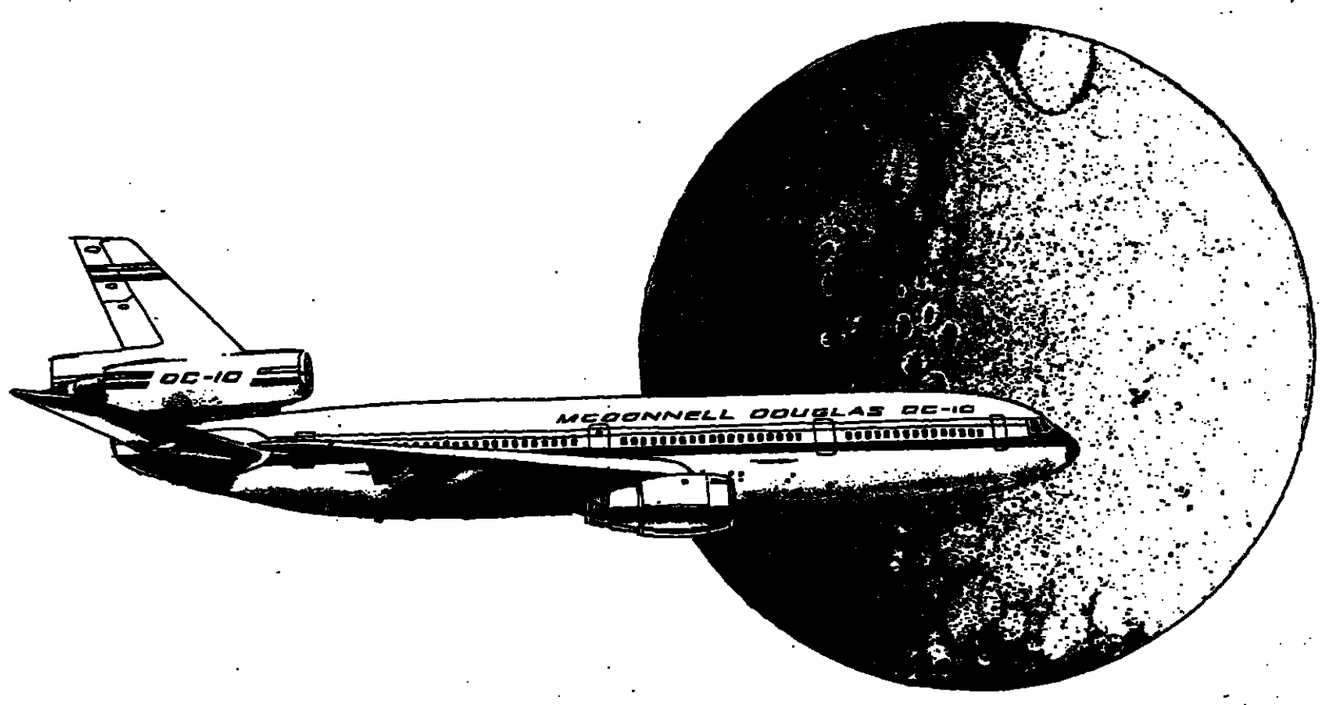
Ethnic Germ Jailed in Ru

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 Eight ethnic Germans emigrate from the Sov have been convicted on hooliganism, dissident reported today. Six were terms of 15 days and o year prison sentence.

Human-rights activist kharov said that the cha from an incident July 1 ethnic Germans went to Communist Party Centra tee office in the Kirghiz capital of Frunze to dis applications for emigratio

Mr. Sakharov said th nic Germans were first would be received by par on July 5 but then wer meeting was postponed When they arrived at the that date Soviet police a arrested them and hau away in trucks. Most w within a matter of hour kharov said, but eight convicted of "hooliganism

from Rome's Preci



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Technics

mpton Plimptoning nong the Fireworks

By Jeffrey Robinson

CARLO, Monaco, (IHT) — The verb plimpton."

what some writers do and first-hand experi- arch for a book or sto-

for whom the verb is ge, has made a reputa- imself plimptoning in major league baseball d professional football ecently he high-sticked hecked his way through f professional ice hock- Boston Bruins. In the es he is in the midst of a eries called "The Ulti- " in which he hang- chutes, races cars and in open-ocean racing.

t though he semi-plimp- is he merely took part g observer as opposed pushing the buttons a 25-minute, $30,000 lisplay that turned the kies into a hundred col-

sensational," George aid. "There was also so e that we probably t half the windows on

part of an international , in which he got to up the seven-man U.S. sented by the New York Co. Headed by 74- lix Grucci, a fifth-gener- orks manufacturer, the ed most of the Grucci counting a helpful

you could say that fire- ne is sort of a hobby. It o the time when I was a to bring fireworks to spend the whole night off."

ter, John Lindsay as New York asked Plimp- would like a job in the nment and he said yes, ke to be fireworks com- Lindsay created the post

ing into this idea of in- fireworks competitions. I helped organize what we hope will be an annual event in Central Park. We had teams from seven countries, including China, Japan and Korea. We got 200,000 people to come to the park. It was sensational fun."

That festival is the opening scene of Woody Allen's new film, "Manhattan." This festival will be part of a full-length documentary to be called "Fireworks," being shot around Plimpton by Fred Miller, a film producer from Austin, Texas.

"Actually all of this is research for a book," Plimpton said. Jackie Onassis, who is an editor at Doubleday, saw the Central Park show last year and asked if I'd like to do a book about fireworks. The history. All the stories about it. Every phase of it. I jumped at the chance. You see the exciting thing about fireworks is that they are like a symphony, except that they're a feast for the eyes instead of the ears. Fireworks have evolved into a highly technical art form and because the charges can be set off electronically, the show can be totally choreographed. You punch buttons to set off the charges the way you would make music on a Moog synthesizer."

Yesterday's show did not start as smoothly as possible. Out of the 90 crates of explosives that the Grucci family shipped from New York, Air France managed to misplace 17. When they were finally located in Paris, they had to be shipped down by truck because the transport of explosives in commercial planes is illegal. Two days' work had to be done in less than nine hours.

Problem of Sizes

Making life even more complicated, it seems that there is a difference in the sizes of American and European fireworks. That meant that a good many of the 1400 shells, 2,000 pounds of explosives, would not fit in the European firing pipes. Much of the show had to be changed from the electronic firing system to bombs that could be ignited by hand. The Gruccis made those last moment changes, the Miller film crew became instant Pyrotechnic assistants, and Plimpton did everything anyone asked him to do, from stripping fuses to carrying boxes.

George Plimpton in Monaco.

But once the show got set, which happened at 9:25 p.m. — with a 9:30 deadline, it all turned to magic. Nearly 150,000 people all over the principality yelled and screamed and applauded, and boats in the port blasted their horns in applause for nearly 15 minutes.

And that certainly was a much more satisfying response, Plimpton admitted, than he has gotten on some of his own firework ventures. "In 1972, I was holding a Fourth of July party on Long Island and got arrested by the local police for not having the proper permits. I actually got taken away in handcuffs."

He followed that by being plimptoned-out by a pair of Fat Men.

"A bunch of years ago, a Japanese fireworks expert named Ogatsu fired a 200-pound candlestick over Tokyo Bay. It got him into the Guinness Book of Records. In 1976, I got the sponsorship of the Harvard Lampoon and we went after that record with a 720-pound charge. It was almost 3½ feet in diameter and two feet long. It was supposed to go up a thousand feet in the air. Instead it went off in the ground. God, what an explosion that was."

Fat Man-2 was attempted a year later. This time the bomb went off 50 feet in the air on a small island in the Banana River in Florida. The island is no longer there.

"So now we're working on Fat Man-3. We hope it will be the biggest and the best. We really want that Guinness Book of Records entry because as it stands now, Fat Man-1 is there, and quite frankly, it's not the way I'd like to be remembered. Fat Man-1 is listed as the world's lowest fireworks. I wouldn't really mind, except unfortunately, it's known as Georges Plimpton's Fat Man-1."

Theater

London: 'Gin Game' Is Flawed Deal

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 8 (IHT) — The condition of the dollar may not make Americans the happiest of London tourists this summer, but they must be starting to feel thoroughly at home in the West End where, even taking recent government-induced price rises into account, theater tickets are still a bargain by Broadway standards and what's more will buy you into a great many Broadway shows.

A spot check of the West End Theatre Guide this week indicates "Annie," "Chicago," "Deathtrap," "The Crucifer of Blood," "Ain't Misbehavin'," "The King and I," "A Life in the Theatre" and "Bubbling Brown Sugar," all still playing, with Constance Cummings in "Wings" opening next week and Carol Channing in "Hello Dolly!" next month.

This seems as good a time as any, therefore, to welcome Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy back to London after an absence of 17 years. There can't be much doubt that, since the retirement of Lynn Fontanne and the death of Alfred Lunt, they are the most distinguished stage couple in the United States, although the very phrase "stage couple" now has an unfairly dated ring to it: "The Oliviers," for instance, always meant Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. It has never, despite their 20-year marriage, meant Laurence Olivier and Joan Plowright.

Like the Lunts however, the Cronyns are very definitely a stage couple: that is to say, in a rare and remarkable way they manage to complement and also complete each other's performances, so that after an hour or two in their company you feel you are watching one actor rather than two. All of which makes it thoroughly shameful that Mike Nichols' 1978 Pulitzer Prize-winning Broadway production of "The Gin Game" by D.L. Coburn (of which Tandy and Cronyn are the stars and entire cast) is now being presented at the Lyric Theatre for a limited season, not by a British management, but instead by one comprised of the Shuberts together with the stars and director themselves.

It is hard to know what scared local managements off: Miss Tandy is after all London-born, and her partnership with Cronyn is, like the play itself, infinitely distinguished in a minor key.

The setting is a somewhat seedy old folks' home somewhere in the United States, and Coburn's comments on the brand of retirement to be found there are admittedly something less than Chekhovian. Yet he has managed to construct a marvelous vehicle for two cantankerous character studies in geriatric lib, one which will doubtless be hijacked by other and lesser theatrical partnerships the world over.

Coburn is sharp enough to spare us a sentimentally happy ending, and his play is about hatred rather than love. The old man is a compulsive card player, hence the title, forever losing angrily to the old lady, who is forever lucky at cards and unlucky at everything else. Both are divorced, loathed by their families and are compulsive rebels, eternally bickering to prove that they are still alive and kicking.

But the play's chief flaw is that it never tells us enough about its two characters to allow us to reach any conclusions of our own: the author and cast seem resigned to the fact that in the end the unacceptable faces are going to crack into some sort of smile, and that the "wrinkled pumpkin heads," as they describe themselves, are going to appear lovable whatever.

"The Gin Game" needs to be seen, not because it tells us anything new or especially interestingabout old age (it doesn't), but because it allows Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy to remind us of the flawless mastery of their stage partnership. Endearing yet spiky, coy yet vitriolic, angry and very sad, the stage characters they create seem to have acquired a life of their own about and beyond a not hugely memorable play.

* * *

Another welcome return to the London theater last week (although after an absence of only three years) was that of John Dexter, once an associate director of the National Theatre and now director of productions at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

His new production of "As You Like It" on the National's open Olivier stage, weighing in at very nearly 3½ hours with a total cast of around 40, including orchestra and chorus, suggests that Dexter's heart is now very firmly with opera rather than the brisker traffic of the nonmusical stage. The production is never less than lyrical, but it is often less than exciting: We seem at times to be in the midst of a comic opera rather than a light Shakespearean pastoral.

It starts, on the trestle tables of Peter J. Hall's set, with some kind of a harvest ceremony setting up Orlando as the fall-guy of the evening; from there it moves to the mustachioed villain of the piece and on into the Forest of Arden, where Michael Bryant's cold, cynical Jaques is the production's true star, turning the overfamiliar "all the world's a stage" into a kind of audience participation show and neatly undercutting Andrew Cruickshank's cosy old banished duke.

The whole affair seems to be some sort of a masque, taking place perhaps as the divertissement of a very long harvest festival. Trees sprout marvelously, budding branches, and once you can get over the feeling that it may all be a prolonged commercial for yeast you can settle down to the earthy humor of the Orlando-Rosalind romance.

Zoe Dominic

Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy in "The Gin Game."

Paris: Wit, Invention Falter in Boulevard Plays

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 8 (IHT) — The boulevard has fallen on bad days and bad plays. "Boulevard" has become a term of facile abuse. "It's a boulevard play," an empty phrase sniffily tossed off, is condemnation. The trouble lies not in the form, but in its current exposition. Gallic salt and esprit have disappeared from the table. Wit and invention flicker low on the boulevard as they do in the native cinema these days.

"C'est a c't' heure-ci que tu rentres" of Michel Fermaud is filling in the summer season at the Theatre des Nouveautes, a famous boulevard playhouse and one of the last actually situated on the boulevard. It is a light comedy that weighs a ton, the sort that has given the boulevard a bad reputation. It is vapid, predictable and excessively silly, the regulation account of the harassed father and his unruly teen-age offspring, family squabbles and a last-minute ironing out of all the problems that have arisen.

It is the generation gap again, although the representatives of both generations seem almost fantastically out of date, repeating old cliches and overreacting to stale jokes. It has all the intellectual depth of the funny papers, minus their relieving gags. It would be unfair to employ it as a chopping block for it is not worse — indeed, it is a bit better — than some other specimens of the school, but it is typical of the contemporary and despised boulevard play. It is better played — or overplayed — than many of its ilk with a company headed by Daniel Gelin and with Madeleine Cheminat as the inevitable, all-knowing grandmother.

It is — although one senses distinctly having seen it often before — fresh from the typewriter and this is probably the excuse for its production. But why? If there are no good new plays there are some good old ones that would be new to a vast audience.

In the coffers of this very theater — as the program informs — there are far, far better entertainments gathering dust. Instead of presenting this studied rearrangement of the ingredients of Sardou vaudeville, Denise Morean-Chantegris, the directress, might profitably have revived some of these. The enterprise would be beneficial in public re-education. There is a sufficient supply of worthy actors to purvey them with a contagious zing. The problem of the moment is not a shortage of competent thespians, but a want of theatrical writing talents.

The loose appellation "boulevard" covers a wide territory. The greater part of modern French drama — lyric romance, poetic tragedy and perhaps a dozen avant-garde ventures excepted — falls into that classification. Bernstein with his problem plays, Bataille with his sex plays and Kistemaeckers with his thundering patriotic dramas all operated on the boulevard. These relics might be left to a well-earned rest.

But the boulevard treasure trunk is packed with possibilities that theater managers ignore. For sheer fun — especially when the temperature rises — what better than the diversions concocted by Sacha Guitry, Yves Mirande, Tristan Bernard, Pierre Veber and Hennequin. Feydeau, contrary to latter-day superstition, was not the only comic master of the 20th century.

The boulevard in its heyday was not solely the province of light-hearted sport. It raised the curtain on Achard's charming bittersweet fantasies, on the Strindbergesque dramas of marriage by Steve Passeur, on Pagnol's cynical "Topaze" and on Bourdet's "La Prisonniere," pioneering in its candid statement on lesbianism. In Alfred Savoir's brilliant contributions there was a dash of Shavian reasoning and the writing of Duvernois, Romain Coolus, and Geraldy revealed psychological nuance and literary grace.

The unmasking of society's corruption and hypocrisy — which the subsidized theaters today make their chief business — was conducted more subtly but to more devastating effect in many boulevard plays.

The trouble with the boulevard is that it is putting on the wrong plays.

* * *

The Chantier Theater, a band of brave theatrical youngsters, has lofty ambition. Its record discloses a rare intelligence in script selection that should make better-heeled and more timorous managers blush. The group has given Celine's "L'Eglise," Brecht's "Baal" and Toller's "Hinkemann" their initial Parisian productions, a feat that calls for applause. Lured by Henry Miller's literary reputation, these novices tackled his surrealistic phantasmagoria, "Wild About Harry," last season. They could make little of it, but Max Reinhardt would have been similarly stumped. In their unbridled enthusiasm for Harry they are not, let it be said in their favor, alone.

Last week, taking over the Bouffes du Nord, they enacted the first play by Alfred de Musset, a dramatic poem about a distraught youth, intoxicated with the romanticism of Shelley and Byron, finding himself at the crossroads and hesitant to choose between virtue and debauchery. The original, "La Coupe et les levres," has been edited and rearranged for the Bouffes du Nord's performing space. The company plays expansively, energetically and nonstop, omitting an intermission that might break its spell. As an experiment it has an emotion-charged intensity.

From Roses

lgaria's Precious Oil

By Ruth E. Gruber

VO, Bulgaria (UPI) — y be that "a rose is a rose" — but Gertrude visited the Valley of where a rose is a cash a precious natural

is one of the world's ducers of rose oil — at- — and has been export- ore than 300 years. An costly than petroleum, officials say it sells for about $2,600 a kilo- estimates range as high a kilo. The latest avail- s show that 1,058 kilo- 32 pounds) of rose oil ted in 1977.

untries such as Turkey co produce rose oil, said at Pharmachim, an ex- oducer, but "Bulgarian the best quality, and the nsive, in the world. All fume makers use it."

Damascus rose is used It is planted as a crop in egion — the narrow Val- s that cuts across central etween the Balkan and ra ranges.

Unique Climate

ley's unique climate — ers, cool summers and almost every evening — d the high standard of oil. At the end-of-May ne, the region is a sea of ons and heavy scent.

s are taken to one of sev- plants, where oil is dis- boiling the blooms in water. "It takes up to s to produce just one il, and three metric tons produce one kilogram of Elena Mileva of Bulgaria oduction enterprise. r oil, of which Bulgaria g producer, is also dis- hese plants. Mrs. Mileva es only 200 kilograms of o produce a kilogram of oil, and the process is much simpler than with rose oil because the crop can be harvested mechanically.

The processing plants are near the fields; roses are too fragile for substantial transport, and must be processed immediately. The odor is overpowering, but plant workers say they get used to it.

ps and Flats

— Dizzy Gillespie is being fe- ie Scott's through Aug. 18, ex- s when the club is closed. Cliff is Big Band, featuring Carol e at the Theatre Royal, Drury 2 at 7:30 p.m., with Bob Brook- guest star.

ARLO — Gloria Gaynor head- at the Sporting Club Aug. 10- be followed by Jose Luis More- and the Harpbeats Aug. 13-16.

The Jimmy Gourley quartet, Bachlin on piano, is appearing Caveau de la Huchette through ust Taylor and the group Mega- ine Campagne Premiere every Sunday and Monday through Michel Silva will be featured at Les Champs Aug. 9, 10 and 12 ues Authier Allison and his group Le Chapelle des Lombards Aug- ust. Henri Gondon and Salsa are night except Sundays through ues Lagy and Steve Potts at the ers Aug. 12-13 at 9 p.m.

ZERLAND — Vera Love is ming at the Night Club Hun- ruguet.

RLIN — Several East German will be in the Akademie der ste at 9 p.m. and tonight.

There will be a pop concert ert am See in Olympiapark p.m. Admission is free.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
		— A—A—A —									
39½	29½	ACF	2.24		6.0	7	405	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	15⅝	AMF	1.24		7.0	7	381	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	13	AM Int'l	.28		1.6	6	786	17¾	16⅛	17	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	APL	1		9.6		51	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
48⅝	33⅜	ARA	1.44		4.4	7	488	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	21⅜	ASA	1.40		5.4		227	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48		4.4	4	82	11½	11	11	
40¼	17	AVX	.50		1.3	12	81	u40¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
39¾	29½	AbbtLb	1		2.8	13	1145	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.20		6.0	5	51	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		.9	6	28	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e		11.		67	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e		3.7	7	52	5¾	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
34½	28⅜	AehnLf	s1.80		5.4	5	898	34		33⅜	+ ½
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20		4.3	5	284	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	Aileen					22	2⅝		2⅝	
35⅜	23½	AirPrd	.60		1.8	11	715	34¾	33⅝	34	
26⅝	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20		5.6	9	36	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
15	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.7	6	43	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
9⅜	7¾	AlaP	pf1.87		11.		37	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
95	78	AlaP	pf	9	11.		2350	82	81¼	82	+1
86¼	71¾	AlaP	pf	8.28	11.		2200	75¼	75	75¼	+ 1¼
16⅞	13⅜	Alascco	1.40		9.0	9	13	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
26½	13½	AlaskIn	.66		2.7	22	40	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
45⅛	23½	Albany	1		2.4	10	80	41¾	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	9	24	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
46¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20		2.9	8	102	42	41¾	41¾	
38½	30¼	Alcana	2		5.9	4	401	34½	33½	34⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	22¾	AlcoStd	1.40		4.8	6	94	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40		5.7	6	62	7		6⅞	
31⅝	18½	AlgCp	1		3.3	9	99	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	25¾	AlgCp	pf2.86		10.		42	27¾		27¾	+ ⅛
15	6½	AlgAir				5	439	9¾		9¾	+ ⅛
29¼	18	AlgAir	pf1.87		8.2		33	23		23	
23⅜	13¾	AlgLud	1.28		5.5	5	570	u23¾	23¼	23¼	
38⅞	30	AlgLd	pf	3	7.8		14	u39	38¼	38½	— ⅛
23⅞	21	AlgLd	pf2.19		9.8		26	22¾	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
19	15¼	AlgPw	1.76		10.	7	117	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
17¼	14¼	AllenGp	s 1		6.3	7	47	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
35	28⅞	Allergan	.60		2.1	11	112	28¾	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
41¾	27⅛	AlldCh	2		5.3	8	1444	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	
13¾	9⅜	AlldAmt	.86		7.3	7	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	10⅝	AlldPd	.60		3.0	12	29	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
28	20⅜	AlldStr	1.60		6.3	6	298	25¼	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
38⅜	27¾	AllisCh	1.80		4.9	6	723	37	36½	36½	
16½	12¾	AllrAu	.64b		4.2	9	55	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		3.8	8	11	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
54⅛	43⅜	Alcoa	2.80		5.5	4	1535	51¾	50⅞	51⅛	
22¾	13¼	AmiSug	1		4.8	8	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
41⅛	36½	Amax	s 1.80		4.6	8	562	39¼	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
55¼	39⅜	Amax	pf 3		5.7		73	53½	52¾	52¾	+ ⅜
26½	14	Amcord	1.40		5.3	7	167	u26¾	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	16¼	Amrce	1.32		5.6	6	69	23⅝	22½	23⅜	+ ⅛
42	31	Amrce	pf2.60		6.9		1	37½	37½	37½	
48⅜	23¼	AHess	1.40		3.6	5	1243	40⅛	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50		4.0		16	88	86⅞	87½	+ ⅛
19¾	10⅛	AmAir	.40		3.1	2	965	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir	wt				601	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
22⅜	18¾	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		13	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
20½	12¾	ABakr	1.20b		8.5	6	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	
67	45½	ABrnds	5		7.5	7	202	66⅝	66¼	66¼	
31⅝	22¼	ABrd	pf1.70		5.5		1	u31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
33½	30¾	ABrd	pf2.75		8.3		2	33½	33¼	33¼	
35	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		7.6		381	u35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
45⅝	33⅜	ABdcst	1.20		2.7	8	1025	45½	45	45⅛	
20½	13¼	ABiaM	.70		4.8	7	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
43⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80		7.2	6	218	39½	38¾	39⅛	
22¼	19¼	ACan	pf1.75		8.4		5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
6⅜	2⅛	ACentry					74	6⅛	6	6⅛	
32⅞	23¼	ACyan	1.60		6.0	8	494	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	AmDist					16	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
36	19⅜	ADT	1.08		4.5	9	262	24¾	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
24¼	19⅜	AElPw	2.18		10.	10	469	21⅛	20¾	21	
48¼	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.0	8	844	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	8¾	AFramil	.60b		4.2	6	166	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
20	15½	AGIBd	2e		9.4		33	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
20	15½	AGnCv	1.44		7.3		20	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
35⅜	22⅜	AGnIns	1		2.9	5	488	34¾	34½	34½	+ ⅛
43	29	AGIn	pf1.80		4.2		50	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
16½	9⅜	AHerlfLf	.48		3.0	10	31	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1		5.3	6	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
32½	24⅛	AHome	1.50		5.2	12	810	29⅛	28¾	29	
142¾	110½	AHome	pf 2		2.6	12	810	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
32¾	23⅜	AmHosp	.80		3.6	7	58	11½	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅛	AmInvt	.40		2.5	10	139	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	18	AMI	.80					3	327	7	6⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4⅜	AmMotrs						3	327	7	6⅞	— ⅛
47	36	ANaR	3.20		7.1	8	181	45	44¾	45	— ⅛
30¾	24½	ASLFl	n.60a		2.0	6	90	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	AShip	.80a		5.0	51	69	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
53⅜	39	AStand	3		5.6	7	228	u55	54	54	+1
9⅜	6	ASterl	.22		3.8	7	474	5¾	8¼	8½	— ⅛
30⅞	23½	AmStr					3	2455	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
29½	26	AmStr	wi					45	29¼	29	— ⅛
59½	38⅜	AmStr	pf wi					41	u59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
64⅜	56⅞	ATT		5	8.7	7	3857	57¾	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
67⅜	59¾	ATT	pf	4	6.6		26	60½	60¼	60¼	
49⅜	43⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	7.8		4	46¾	46¾	46¾	
50¾	44⅜	ATT	pf	3.74	7.8		4	47⅜	47¼	47¾	
14½	10¼	AWatWk	.92		6.3	5	58	14½	14⅛	14⅜	
13⅜	11¼	AWat	pf1.25		11.		z110	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
21⅜	15½	Ameron	1		5.1	6	12	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40b		3.1	5	28	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
41⅜	27¼	Ametek	1.80		4.6	10	55	39¾	39	39¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	15⅜	AmfAc	1.20		5.5	5	60	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
41	23½	AmfInc	.76		2.0	12	856	38	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Ampco	.60		2.7	7	65	u22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex	.05e			3	10	486	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2¾	AmrepCp					9	276	u 7⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	Amstar	1.35		7.2	8	133	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
7¾	6⅝	Amst	pf .68		9.9		1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
45	29¼	Amsted	2		4.9	7	71	41	40¾	41	
19¼	14¾	Analog	s			5	131	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Anchor	s1.20		7.0	5	121	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
26	18½	AnClay	1.12		5.4	7	140	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.34		5.6	6	86	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
17¼	8½	Anixter	.40		2.3	8	98	u17¾	17	17¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	18½	Apache	s.40		1.6	10	152	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
22½	7½	ApldDig				8	99	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
11½	5⅛	ApldMg				9	119	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	17½	Arcata	1.12		4.6	7	55	24⅜	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
34½	24⅜	Arcata	pf 2		6.0		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
30½	25	Arcat	pf2.16		7.1		5	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		.9	13	641	23¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6	ArcTen	.10e		1.4	12	17	7¾	7¼	7¼	
21⅜	18¼	ArfzPS	2		10.	7	558	19¼	19¼	19⅜	
18½	8⅜	ArkBsl	.60b		6.4	20	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
44⅞	28⅜	ArkLGs	2.20		5.0	10	61	44⅝	44⅛	44¼	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅛	ArlenRlty					9	38	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	Armada						623	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
23⅝	17	Armco	1.50		6.4	5	442	u23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
30¼	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10		7.0		128	30¼	29¾	30	
21⅞	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10		6.0	8	349	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
32	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20		5.7	4	15	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	15⅜	AroCorp	1b		4.9	7	14	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
23¼	7¾	ArrowE	.20r		1.0	6	23	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
18¾	12	Arvin	1		7.0	4	66	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
29⅞	22¼	Arvin	pf	2	8.3		6	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	13¾	Asarco	1		5.0	4	492	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅛
45½	31	AshlOil	s 2		5.1	6	290	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅛
21⅞	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		7.9	7	120	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
22¼	15½	Athlene	1.20		6.2	5	46	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
23⅞	17½	AtlCEl	1.74		9.2	8	66	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅜	AtlRich	2.80		4.3	8	1433	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	
233	167¼	AtlRc	pf	3	1.4		1	219½	219½	219½	+4
49¾	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		9.1		2110	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
82	58¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.6		55	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
20½	9½	AtlasCo					67	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
36½	27¼	AutoDt	.64		1.8	17	279	35¾	35	35	+ ⅜
35	18¼	AvcoCp	1.20		5.0	3	464	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
70	42	Avco	pf 3.20		6.5		6	49	48¾	49	— ⅜
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.50		6.9		2	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅜
19½	12¾	Avery	.52		2.9	8	24	18¼	17⅞	18	
23⅝	13¾	Avnet	.80		3.9	7	132	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80		5.6	12	1477	51½	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
65⅝	12⅛	BAV Llc	52c				243	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
3	1½	BT Mfg					2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11⅜	6⅜	Bache	.40a		3.7	6	285	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
46⅜	27	BakrInt	.60		1.3	15	338	u46⅞	45¾	46	— ⅛
32¾	17½	BaldwU	1.20		3.7	7	27	32¾	32	32½	
48¾	28⅜	BldU	pf 2.06		4.3		5	48	48	48	+ ⅛
28⅜	20⅜	BallCn	1.40		5.5	6	96	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
48⅜	31⅛	BallyMf					5.10		38	38⅞	— 1⅛
27⅞	21½	BaltlCE	2.44		10.	7	476	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	18¼	BanCal	.92		3.8	6	106	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
18½	11⅛	Bandag	.60		3.4	10	55	18¼	17⅞	17½	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅝	BangPnt	.60		2.3	6	170	27⅛	26½	26½	
42½	25	BanP	pf	2	5.5		7	37	36½	36½	+ ⅛
38	30⅜	BkNY	2.44a		7.0	5	70	35⅜	34⅞	35	— ⅛
17⅜	13½	BkofVa	1.04		6.7	5	23	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
38⅛	23¼	BnkAm	1.32		4.3	8	2930	u30⅞	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
46½	32⅜	BankTr	3		6.5	6	515	u46⅜	45½	46½	— ⅛
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50		9.2		8	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
18⅛	8¼	Banner	.12		1.0	9	191	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
39⅜	21¼	Barber	1.60		4.2	9	e 19	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
18⅞	10⅜	BardCR	.36		2.6	11	351	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
21	15½	BarnGp	s.80		4.0	e	20	20¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
19	14⅜	BarryW	s.44		2.4	11	74	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
54½	32¼	Bausch	1.72		3.8	8	148	44½	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
49¾	23¾	BaxtTrv	.50		1.1	15	1489	46⅜	46	46⅛	
7¼	2¼	BayCalP					78	235	7	6⅝	
22⅞	18¼	BayStG	2		9.0	7	3	22⅞	22¼	22¼	
12½	8⅜	BaykCla	.48		3.9	7	2	u12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
38	25	Bearing	.92		2.2	10	10	42	41⅝	42	
28¼	20¼	BeatFd	1.20		5.2	9	560	23	22⅝	22⅝	
58½	43¾	Beat	pf 3.38		7.2		46	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
26½	20	Beckm	.28		1.1	17	1722	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	30⅜	BecnD	.84		2.5	11	189	34¾	34	34⅛	— ½
31½	20	Beech	1		3.3	9	581	30½	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	2⅞	Beker				13	171	9		8⅝	
44⅜	24⅝	BelcoP	s .80		2.1	8	60	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ⅛
28¼	19¼	Belden	1.60		5.7	5	40	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		4.6	6	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23⅜	14¾	BellHow	.96		5.5	13	56	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
9½	5½	BellInd	.20a		2.4	5	65	8½	8¼	8¼	
19⅜	18¼	BellCd	pf s1.52				269	18⅝		18⅝	
25½	19½	Bemis	1.40		5.8	6	15	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	33½	Bendix	2.56		6.5	6	98	39¾	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	BenfCo	2		7.1	6	432	28⅜	28	28	— ⅜
122¾	97½	Benef	pf5.50		4.3		z20	u127½	127½	127½	+ ⅜
9	5⅜	BengIB				9	88	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	BerkeyF				12	99	4		4	
34⅛	20½	BestPd	.16		.4	9	511	28¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
26½	19½	BethSt	1.60		6.8	3	1575	24	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
42⅜	29¾	BigThr	.80		2.0	15	814	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
21	14½	Binney	.80		4.3	7	22	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
36⅛	17⅛	BisFSL	1.20		4.3	7	23	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	15½	BlackDk	.68		2.9	12	1885	u23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	BlairJn	s 1		4.5	7	23	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	13¼	BlissL	1.10		5.2	7	347	u21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	
26	19⅜	BlckHR	1.60		6.5	8	260	25	24½	24⅝	
28¼	18¼	BlueB	1.60		5.7	6	123	u28¾	28	28¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅛	Bluebrd	.28		2.2	8	382	u12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	BobbieBr					105	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
46⅜	37¼	Boeing	s 1		2.2	7	3214	u47¼	45⅞	46	— ⅜
37¼	23½	Bolsc	1.50		4.8	7	523	u37¾	37¼	37½	
30⅜	24⅜	Borden	1.82		7.2	6	298	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	26	BorgW	2		6.0	5	143	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	
9⅞	4⅜	Borrmns	.15e		2.4	4	93	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
25⅞	20⅜	BosEd	2.44		11.	6	89	22⅜	22¼	22½	
93	78	BosE	pf8.88		11.		z10	81		81	
12	10	BosE	pr1.17		11.		14	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
15	12⅜	BosE	pr1.46		11.		6	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	9⅜	Bralnft	.44		3.5	7	1030	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	20⅛	BraunC	.80		1.9	13	175	41½	40⅜	41½	+ ⅜
31¼	24⅛	BrigSt	1.20a		4.3	9	44	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
40	30⅛	BristM	1.44		4.1	11	1639	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
45⅜	35½	BristM	pf 2		5.1		134	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	16⅛	BritPet	.53e		2.0	8	816	27	26⅝	26⅝	
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08		7.0	9	125	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG	2.02		8.6	7	41	23¾	23½	23½	
26¼	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47		9.6		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
23¾	14⅜	BwnSh	1		4.9	5	12	18⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	7¼	Brown	.20		2.1	4	68	14½	14¾	14½	+ ⅛
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80		7.3	5	25	24⅝	24¾	24½	+ ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60		4.2	10	581	14⅜	13¾	14	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.98		5.8	5	282	14⅜	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.4		24	28⅝	28⅛	28½	
38⅜	20	BrushW	2		5.2	7	65	u38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
25	15¼	BucvEr	.88		3.9	8	549	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
34½	22	BufFo	1.80		5.3	7	4	34¼	34	34	
14⅜	10	Bundy	1		6.7	6	29	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
21	17⅜	BunkrH	1.90		10.		3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84		3.5	7	164	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	18	BnkR	pf1.50		8.2		4	24⅜	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	16¼	BurlInd	1.40		8.2	6	451	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
60¾	35	BurlNo	1.80		3.0	5	1507	60¾	59¼	59⅞	— ⅜
7½	6⅜	BrlNo	pf.55		7.7		2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
56	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.3		102	54½	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
26¾	17½	Burndy	1		3.7	9	21	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL	.10e		1.7		307	6		7⅛	+ ⅛
88	64⅛	Burrsh	2.20		3.1	11	1004	71⅞	70¾	71⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Butlrin	s.80		3.3	9	43	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅜	Buttes					65	61	11¼	10⅞	
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60		4.6	8	595	56¼	55¾	56	+ ⅛
11⅜	4¾	CCI				4	112	9	8¾	8⅞	
30⅜	10	CI Rty	.20e			.7225	36	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ½
55½	29	CIT	2.60		6.4	6	2010	43¼	39¾	40¾	—2¼
15½	8¾	CLC	.24		1.9	27	50	12⅜	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
14½	7⅜	CNA Fn				3	2455	14⅜	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
19⅜	13¼	CNA pf	1.10		5.7		494

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...pan Shifting Priorities ... Fulfilling Social Needs

Sam Jameson

Aug. 8 — If all goes as ... 1985 the Japanese will ...ss, paying more in taxes ...ng a higher inflation ...hange, they will get big... ...nits, better public sani... ...time off and have a lot ...ly things such as roads, ...d harbors.

...s set forth in a seven... ...nic and social plan ap... ...erday by the Cabinet of ...ster Masayoshi Ohira.

... also pledged Japan to ...erage economic growth ...1 less on exports and ...mestic demand — of 5.7 ...ubling the gross nation... ... to 420 trillion yen ...5 trillion) by 1985.

... of the Economic Plan... ...cy, who compiled the ...hey believe Japan could ...level of growth without ...oil imports above 6.3 ...rels a day in 1985. But ...d short of setting a spe... ...r oil imports.

Taxes to Rise

... for "radical improve... ...nancing for the nation's ... percent of which is ...written this year by ... bonds, the plan said ...se must assume a tax ...a percentage of national ... 26.5 percent by 1985 — ...age points greater than ...ear.

...nsumer spending and ...es, along with higher ...uld lower savings to ...ercent of disposable in... ...985, the plan forecasts, ...with nearly 21 percent ...onsumer prices were ex... ...ise by an average of 5 ...ring each of the seven ...ared with only 3.4 per... ...ar.

...agase, the EPA's senior ...fficer, said more costly ...r natural resources, def... ...d expansion of the ...oney supply, and a slow... ...n rate in productivity ...ted to cause the greater ...ses.

...ocial Spending

... brighter side, the plan ...th the government... ...ublic housing construc... ...private builders to in... ...size of living units by ...equivalent of one small ...housing goal was part of ...ndation for $1.1 trillion ...public works spending, ...30 percent of which was ...projects to raise living ... Improving municipal ...stems was one of the

...isaged emphasis on so... ...ng represents a dramatic ...from policies aimed at ...omic growth followed by virtually every post-war Japanese government, observers noted.

The public works spending, Mr. Nagase said, would double the value of Japan's social overhead capital — in which Japan lags behind other advanced nations, he said.

Rare Departure

In a rare departure for a government document, the plan urged that a special emphasis be placed upon "popularizing" the five-day work week "with the goal of bringing Japanese (vacation) practices close to those in the United States and Europe." The plan urged government agencies — which still require employees to work half-days Saturday — to begin implementing the five-day work week, with at least one Saturday off each month.

The shorter workweek, the plan said, would help lower unemployment to 1.7 percent of the labor force by 1985 compared to 2.2 percent last year.

Hario Kitamura, director of the EPA's planning bureau, said approval of the plan meant that the government had committed itself to oil-import goals set at the June summit conference in Tokyo to somewhere between 6.3 to 6.9 MBD in fiscal 1979 ending next March. Japan also agreed to make its limit for 1985 "more precise" later.

The plan approved yesterday incorporated the oil-import range for 1985, and Mr. Kitamura said privately that the government would probably not commit itself to a specific limit until next year's summit.

He did say that the EPA thought that Japan could carry out its economic plan by adhering to the 6.3-MBD target but said that to do so at least 2.5 percent of energy needs foreseen for 1985 would have to be eliminated through conservation.

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News and Notes

The **Elf-Aquitaine** oil group has confirmed earlier unofficial reports that drilling at the Burosse well, southwestern France, had yielded "important oil indices." Further tests and a second well, to be completed before the end of the year, should give a better assessment of the importance of the find, the company says. The Burosse well is equally owned by Elf-Aquitaine and Exxon's French unit. Elf also discovered "important gas indices" on the Saucede well, also located in the area.

* * *

Dome Petroleum says its Ukalerk well in the Beaufort Sea tested natural gas at a depth of about 6,600 feet at a flow rate of three million cubic feet a day through a restricted choke opening "giving a calculated open flow potential of 85 million cubic feet per day." The deep sections of the well, which has undergone final testing, "yielded traces of oil," Dome adds. The company's original Ukalerk well tested gas in 1977 from a 90-foot zone at about 6,530 at estimated open flow rate over 200 million cubic feet daily. Interests in the latest Ukalerk well are Dome 31.9 percent, Gulf Oil Canada 33.7 percent, Aquitaine of Canada 19.8 percent, Brascan 6.1 percent, Norcen Energy Resources 4.1 percent, Mobil Oil Canada 3.1 percent and Columbia Gas Development 1.3 percent.

* * *

U.K. new car registrations fell to 52,252 in July, the lowest for any July for at least 10 years, from 200,172 in June and 63,180 a year ago, according to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. However, the Society stresses that July figures by themselves offer no guide to market trends as each year an increasing number of buyers delay registration until Aug. 1 in order to have the new registration suffix. In July, imports accounted for 52.1 percent of all sales with Ford in first place by a wide margin. Over the first seven months of the year, a record 1.083 million new cars were registered in Britain, an increase of 16.2 percent on the same period last year. Imports accounted for 55.3 percent of all sales this year compared with 46.9 percent a year earlier.

Bank-Debt Default Possible

Chrysler in Capital Crunch

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler may be headed toward technical default on its more than $500 million in bank loans if it does not get government aid or other form of relief, Wall Street analysts say. Such a default, they add, could prompt bankers to establish a "steering committee" to oversee Chrysler's daily management.

[Despite the possibility of Chrysler defaulting on its bank debt, the Carter Administration's study of the automaker's plight will not be sped up, the Treasury Department said today, Reuters reported from Washington. The spokesman said it was not clear how long the study would take since it was not on any timetable. However, he said the study obviously would take into account the possibility of a default.]

Separately, Chrysler today said it will not pursue a planned $70-million joint venture to assemble trucks with Taiwan Machinery (IHT, Feb. 7) because of "significant changes in product lineup, pricing, market needs and requirements (which) rule out the possibility of establishing a profitable and successful venture. . ."

The beleaguered automaker, which posted a $207-million loss in the second quarter, is seeking $1 billion from the government in cash advances against proposed future tax credits.

Other Possibilities

If Chrysler fails to obtain the funds, analysts say, there is a strong possibility it will violate the working-capital clause of its bank-credit agreement. Under that pact, Chrysler must maintain working capital of at least $600 million. With the recent heavy losses, this capital base has been shrinking quickly. As of mid-year, Chrysler reported working capital had slipped to $800 million from about $990 million after the first quarter and from $1.15 billion at the end of last year's second half.

There is little prospect Chrysler could generate earnings in the near future to alleviate the squeeze, analysts say. Maryann Keller, a vice president of Kidder, Peabody, for example, figures Chrysler will sustain a total loss of $525-to-600 million this year after a first-half loss of $260.9 million. Richard Haydon, a Goldman, Sachs analyst, calculates that the year's loss could reach $700 million. Without government help, he says Chrysler "could violate working-capital and other covenants" of its bank agreement.

The specialists note, however, that Chrysler conceivably could bolster working capital in other ways, such as through the sale of some investments. It also could raise cash by paring its $700-million inventory of unsold cars and trucks. The automaker currently is paying $84 million annually to finance the inventory, estimates David Eisenberg, research analyst for Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Chrysler will have "a great deal of difficulty adhering to the loan convenants," says one analyst, who quickly adds, "but it isn't totally impossible."

In Detroit, a Chrysler spokesman declined to give more recent working-capital figures or to make any projections.

The chief executive officer of one large New York bank says the banking group probably would be willing to "make some modification so the company could continue to pay its suppliers." But he stresses that if it comes down to that, "there ought to be a steering committee or banking committee" to oversee the situation. Such a committee would not attempt to run the company, just to guide it. "We aren't foolish enough to think bankers can build cars," he noted.

The banker adds that his bank is "probably going to earmark some funds" internally as a reserve against any possible losses it might incur with the Chrysler loan.

Chrysler's working-capital problems are not likely to disappear quickly. In its last annual report, Chrysler disclosed $302.6 million in long-term debt comes due next year. If the debt is not extended, the repayment would be an additional drain on working capital.

NYSE Prices End Higher

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 — Despite a large amount of profit-taking toward the end, New York Stock Exchange prices rose to a four-month high today in heavy trading as cash-laden institutions entered the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about 6 points earlier, held on to gain of 3.33 at 863.14, the highest level since it finished at 867.46 on April 25.

Analysts noted the Dow has climbed 33.36 points since President Carter named conservative Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve on July 25 and this runup may have been one of the reasons for the late profit-taking.

Advances led declines 890 to 580 as turnover nearly matched yesterday's at 44.97 million shares.

However, this week's market rise was termed "too much, too soon" by one analyst. He said institutions saw the higher price levels as an opportunity "to do some judicious switching rather than run after stocks."

The Leslie Analytical Organization forecast that excellent growing weather this summer should help produce a U.S. corn crop of nearly 7.03 billion bushels, slightly lower than last year's record crop of nearly 7.08 billion bushels. The corn estimate was 5½ percent higher than the Agriculture Department's July 11 production guess.

The reported forecast a soybean harvest of 2.12 billion bushels, up 15 percent from 1.84 billion bushels last year and compared to the USDA's range of 1.93-to-2.13 billion bushels.

Winter wheat production was estimated at 1.59 billion bushels, slightly higher than the USDA's July estimate of 1.56 billion bushels.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans closed substantially higher. Early declines were attributed to reaction to the Leslie estimates. But later, it was sharply higher silver futures that triggered active support in soybeans in trade that was otherwise light and without fresh news.

Kuwait Said To Cut Some Oil Supplies

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 — Kuwait is reducing oil supplies to British Petroleum and Royal Dutch/Shell for the third quarter, industry sources reported yesterday.

However, in Kuwait today, Oil Ministry officials denied that it is cutting some of its supplies.

The industry sources said the cutbacks are being made on supplemental contracts that were intended to provide up to 80,000 barrels a day to each of the companies this quarter.

Base contracts that provide 450,000 barrels daily of Kuwaiti oil to BP and 360,000 BD to Royal Dutch/Shell are not affected, observers said. Nor is the contract with Gulf Oil, Kuwait's third major contract cusotomer. Under its base contract, Gulf is entitled to 500,000 BD with provision for 10 percent leeway, more or less, allowed on volume actually taken.

It is understood, however, that negotiations are under way with Kuwait regarding renewal of the three companies' base agreements. Kuwait apparently has advised the companies that it prefers that they take smaller volumes under the new contracts.

Kuwait has sent out mixed signals on what it plans to do with the resulting surplus oil after the cutbacks. For some months, Kuwaiti officials have been talking about possible production cutbacks by next year. On the other hand, there have been indications that Kuwait wants to bypass the three major oil companies and market more of its oil directly, as are several other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Kuwaiti newspapers also have recently been reiterating previous reports that output might be reduced 25 percent, or 500,000 BD, by next April. However, Kuwait said earlier this week that such speculation is "premature" (IHT, Aug. 7). Kuwait officially has a 2-million-barrels-daily ceiling on output. Current output is known to be above the ceiling, however, averaging between 2.2 and 2.3 MBD.

Industry's Glory Days May Be Over

U.S. Pop-Record Business Falling Out of the Groove

By John Rockwell

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The $4-billion-a-year record business, after 25 years of nearly uninterrupted growth, has suddenly run into a period of faltering sales, staff cuts and general demoralization.

Although executives differ in their assessments of the extent and causes of the industry's troubles, all of the them suggest that the uninhibited excesses of the pop-music industry's glory days may be over. And some fear that the crisis, if it should continue, may affect the ability of record labels to sign and promote new artists.

Signs of crisis include:

- Massive returns of unsold records by retail outlets.
- Slumping sales reported by nearly all companies, after a growth rate that had averaged 20 percent a year.
- A rise in the sales of blank recording tape, suggesting an increased tendency to record from the radio.
- A faster-than-normal rate of corporate and distribution realignments, including EMI's purchase of United Artists and then its merger with Paramount; MCA buying ABC; RCA distributing A&M, and Ariola purchasing Arista.
- Staff reductions by nearly all the major labels.
- A decline in record-company support for promotional tours by artists and other merchandising and publicity efforts.
- A slump in summer record sales, after a five-year period in which sales had held basically steady all year.
- A decline in consumer response to related entertainment fields — hi-fi equipment and pop-music concerts.
- A parallel crisis in European countries with close ties to U.S. record companies, including Britain and West Germany.

Judging from preliminary reports, it would seem that the overall industry growth rate has leveled, or even sharply declined.

Some companies have actually lost money. According to first-quarter reports, CBS Inc. as a whole had its highest-ever revenues, $828.3 million, up from $744.2 million in 1978, but net income fell 47 percent to $17.8 million. The company blamed most of this on its records division.

RCA Records also reported lower profits for the first quarter, and blamed heavy returns from dealers for a profit decline in the second quarter. Warner Communications' recorded music and music-publishing division suffered a 6-percent drop in operating income during the first quarter to $20.5 million and an 18-percent drop for the second quarter to $16.4 million.

The most immediate explanation for the decline is that as a leisure-time industry, the record business is particularly susceptible to inflation and recession.

Christmas a Flop

Also, the industry's sales figures must be seen in relation to an unusually high figure in 1978, with massive sales of "Saturday Night Fever" and "Grease" albums.

In the wake of their success and anticipating the traditionally lucrative Christmas season, the companies pressed millions of disks that in fact the public didn't buy; indeed, the poor figures of the 1978 Christmas season not only presaged the crisis, but also actually triggered it.

In addition, bidding among the companies for key artists has reached the point at which the records simply have to sell massively to make the company a profit. Bruce Lundvall, president of the Columbia Records Division of CBS, suggests that the multi-million-dollar artist deal would no longer be commonplace.

Executives tended to discount the rising prices of records as a cause for a decline in sales.

But several executives stressed the home-taping problem, and expressed hope that some form of corrective measures might be possible. But a tax on blank tape would "take years of legislative lobbying and would be an insufficient stopgap and a device built into records to ruin home recordings, similar to the jamming used to interfere with radio signals, has so far proved technically unfeasible.

There is some optimism, however. Stan Cornyn, executive vice president of Warner Bros. Records, termed the last decade a "10-year fantasy" in which any mistakes could be forgotten in the surge of profits. For him, the reductions will simply help make the business more flexible and efficient.

"I don't see any indication that the public is turned off music," Mr. Lundvall said. "It's the music that's going to pull us out of this thing. There's no recession in the music itself."

U.S. Will Allow Foreign Banks To Issue Paper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — Three French and four Scandinavian banks got the green light today to raise funds here through the sale of commercial paper when the Securities and Exchange Commission granted the banks an exemption from the Investment Company Act.

The banks had said it would have been extremely difficult to comply with the law's strict regulations, effectively barring them from issuing the paper.

The banks granted the exemption are Banque Nationale de Paris, Credit Lyonnais and Societe Generale. The Scandinavian banks are Kansallis-Osake- Pankki of Finland and PKbanken, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Svenska Handelsbanken of Sweden.

An SEC aide said she could not estimate the amount of commercial paper the banks plan to offer. Previously, an SEC source had said five of the banks had applied for clearance to sell a total of about $1 billion.

Dutch Output Advances

THE HAGUE, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands' industrial production index rose 4.2 percent in June from May to a provisional 125 percent of its 1970 base and was also up 4.2 percent from a year earlier, the Economics Ministry reported today.

Company Report

Canada

Moore

2nd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue......	378.10	320.80
Profits........	26.86	19.24
Per share.....	0.96	0.69

These figures are in U.S. Dollars

Venezuela to Develop Orinoco Tar Belt

CARACAS, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — Venezuela is planning to develop the Orinoco heavy oil belt, one of the largest untapped oil reserves in the world, and begin marketing the oil within 10 years, officials of Petroleos de Venezuela say.

The state-owned oil company says it expects to market a minimum of 125,000 barrels daily from the belt by 1988 and 500,000 to 1 million BD by 2000.

Venezuela, which currently exports more than 1 MBD of its approximately 2.3 MBD output of petroleum to the United States, is considered to be one of that country's most reliable oil suppliers. However, Venezuela's conventional oil reserves probably will be exhausted before the turn of the century.

Moreover, Venezuela's reserves of the lighter, more easily refined crudes could run out more quickly, possibly by the mid-1980s (IHT, May 29).

Gunky Tar

The Orinoco belt, a 16,000-square-mile expanse of thick, gunky tar in the delta north of the Orinoco River, holds an estimated one to two trillion barrels of extra-heavy oil.

Foreign oil companies, which operated in Venezuela until the industry was nationalized in 1976, avoided developing the belt because technological problems in producing and refining the extra-heavy crude made it uneconomical. Heavy oil generally is less desirable than light oil because it is more difficult and more costly to extract and because it produces less fuel when run through a refinery.

Capital Needs

Orinoco crude is so heavy — most of it would sink in water — that only 5 percent at most could be extracted without resorting to costly secondary recovery methods, such as injecting hot steam into the ground. Moreover, crude from the Orinoco is peppered with nickel, vanadium and sulphur impurities that stuped refiners until recently.

However, technological advances and skyrocketing oil prices have made the belt commercially attractive. In addition, medium-heavy oil, which could be sold in crude form, has recently been discovered in the belt.

"We could be producing anywhere up to 500,000 barrels per day from the belt within 10 years," Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said recently.

Petroven estimates it will need to invest $3.5 billion to develop production and refining capacity of 125,000 barrels a day, the firm's first target. "At today's oil prices, it definitely will be economical," said Carlos Borregales, coordinator of the belt for Petroven. "I can guarantee that we'll be producing and refining from the belt by 1988."

To do that, Petroven is planning to build a refinery and an "oil city" that could support 100,000 people in an isolated region of Monagas state, on the belt's eastern fringe.

Lagoven, a state subsidiary of Petroven, has contracted with Exxon and other international companies for advice on a host of technological and environmental problems. Venezuela is experienced at using secondary recovery methods, and Petroven officials assert that the technological hurdle of extraction has been cleared.

Intermittent steam-injection has tripled the yield of pilot wells in the Orinoco belt, Petroven said. The company is considering resorting to the more costly process of continuous steam-injection, which they say would further raise recovery rates.

Upgrading the oil will present more of a problem. In its natural state, most Orinoco crude is too dense to flow through pipes and its market value would be practically nil. However, Petroven asserts that technology, if unperfected, exists for upgrading the oil so it could yield liquid fuels.

Pound Ends Firmer After Several Swings

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — Foreign exchange trading again centered on sterling and it ended firmer today after fluctuating within a 2-cent range. The dollar was neglected and ended mixed against major currencies while the price of gold surged with the late London quote of $289.45 an ounce up $5.20 from yesterday.

The pound ended at $2.2155, up from $2.2120 yesterday, after ranging between $2.2025 and $2.2235, often fluctuating rapidly. One dealer said there still were long positions in the pound and that while some shakeout had already taken place, there was more to come. "It's going to be volatile for a while," he added.

...ternational ...ock Indexes

Yest.	Prev	High	Low
92.30	92.00	94.30	88.20
127.54	126.83	132.15	107.79
142.69	143.53	159.63	136.58
473.70	466.60	588.60	446.18
272.78	268.55	307.45	237.06
82.71	82.39	83.74	55.43
126.00	126.35	127.35	78.10
599.82	597.36	597.68	545.72
447.59	446.21	462.97	435.13
6,402.67	6,364.73	6,482.67	5,925.87
335.60	334.40	340.70	308.40

...Ind.; 2. "Commission de la ... 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Finan... ...ees; 5. Banca Commerciale Itali... ...gell Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; ...1 stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ...Bank Corp. Ind.

...yo Exchange

August 6, 1979

Price Yen		Price Yen
347	Matsu E. Wks	517
518	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	174
538	Mitsubi Corp.	528
339	Mitsui Co.	333
633	Mitsukoshi	446
252	Nippon Elec.	383
560	Sharp	454
381	Sony Corp	1,920
2,888	Sumitomo Bank	339
285	Taisho Marine	234
514	Takeda	451
416	Teijin	138
333	Tokyo Marine	514
280	Toray	156
649	Toyota	860

...national Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 8, 1979

...r Bonds

	91	92
...82	95	95¾
...-83	94	95
...-91	92½	93½
...-72	89	90
...14	90½	91½
...-92	90¾	91¾
...15	90¼	91¼
...87	88¼	89¼
	96½	97½
	94½	95½
	98	99
...-85	90½	91½
...¾-84	93¾	94¾
...¾-86	91½	92½
...¾-81	96¾	97¾
...¾-84	93	94
...½-91	87¼	88¼
	94	95
...8-87	91¼	92¼
	95¾	96¾
	91½	92½
	97¾	98¾
	90	91
	94	95
	93	93¾
...-85	92¼	93¼
	90¼	91¼
...-89	92½	93½
	96½	97½
...-83	96¼	97¼
	92¾	93¾
...-80	97¾	98¾
...8½-87	90½	91½
...1	97½	98½
...¼-84	90	92
...2½-84	95	96
...-86	96½	97½
	90½	91½
...82	96¼	97¼
...5-83	96	97
...-85	92	93
...83	94¼	95¼
...¾-83	96	97
...-86	95½	96½

Midid Intl 8¾-86	94	95
Montreal 9¼-83	96½	97½
NCBoard 8-87	89¾	90¾
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	96¼	97¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91¾	92¾
NZealand 9¼-82	97¾	98¾
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	90¼	91¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	97½	98½
Occidental 9¾-83	97¼	98¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¾	92¾
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
QuebProv 8½-81	95¾	96¾
QuebProv 9-83	96	97
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	89¾	90¾
S.A.S. 9-85	91½	92½
Shell 8-86	93¼	94¼
Shell 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Singer 8¾-82	93	94
Stind 8¾-88	96¼	97¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94¼	95¼
T May 7¾-87	88	89
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-87	89¾	90¾
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92¾	93¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	88½	89½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	88¾	89¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73½	75½
Baker 5½-93	135½	137½
Beatrice 6¼-91	99½	101½
Beatrice 4½-92	82	84
Beecham 6¾-92	103	104½
Boots 6¾-93	102¾	103¾
Borden 6¾-91	93½	95½
Borden 5-92	83	85

BroadHale 4¾-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	69½	71½
Chevron 5-88	161	163
Chrysler 4¾-88	50	56
Chrysler 5-88	52	58
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	83½	85½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	123½	125½
Cummint 6¼-86	84½	86½
Dartind 4¾-87	77	79
EastKodak 4½-86	78½	80½
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	75	77
GenElec 4¼-87	76	78
GenFoods 4¾-82	89½	91½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	70½	72½
GulWestn 5-86	89½	91½
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6¾-97	90¼	91¼
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6¼-89	85½	87½
ITT 4¾-87	72½	74½
Jusco 6-92	97¾	98¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	130	131½
MorganJP 4¼-87	99½	101½
Nabisco 5¾-88	94½	96½
OwensIll 4½-87	102	104
PenneyJC 4½-87	71½	73½
RCA 5-88	79	81
Revlon 4¾-83	142	144
Revlon 4¾-87	121	123
Sperry 4¼-88	92½	94½
Squibb 4¼-87	79½	81½
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	87	89
Tyco 8½-88	110	112
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	73½	75½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long
Wednesday	94.73	90.20
Previous	94.31	88.36

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Universal Foods Corporation

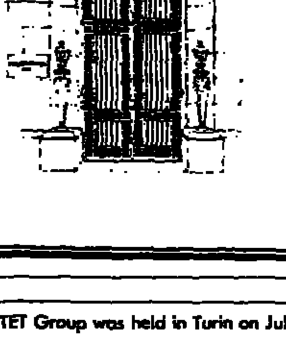
592,017 shares of Common Stock

The private placement of these shares was arranged by the undersigned.

WM SWORD & CO
INCORPORATED

August, 1979

HARRY WINSTON



RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

August 6 to August 31 from 7 p.m.

CASINO PALM BEACH
CANNES

The Ordinary General Meeting of the STET Group was held in Turin on July 19, 1979 under the chairmanship of Dr. Arnaldo Giannini.

The balance sheet, approved by the assembled shareholders, closed with a profit of over 45.000 m lire that allowed the distribution of a 7% dividend.

The overall investments of the Group - over 1.660.000 m lire, about one third of which was assigned to Southern Italy - enabled it to maintain the plants at a high standard of modernity and efficiency as well as to safeguard employement which, at the end of the year, was over 130.000.

The manufacturing and electronic firms of the Group were marked by a high degree of integration with the operating companies and achieved, in 1978, better results than in the previous year.

The Group' a financial performance in 1978 for research was remarkable - 130.000 m lire.

STET—SOCIETA FINANZIARIA TELEFONICA p.A.
Holding of the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.) for telecommunications and electronics
Registered Office: TURIN—Via Bertola, 28—Tel. 5721 Head Office: ROME—Via Aniene, 31—Tel. 8589
Consolidated Balance Sheet of the STET Group
(In billions of lire)

ASSETS at 31.12.78		LIABILITIES at 31.12.78	
Fixed assets:		Net capital:	
— telecommunication plants	9,669.0	— portion attributable to STET	1,262.7
— other	1,712.0	— portion attributable to third parties	746.1
	11,381.0		2,008.8
Warehouses	1,045.4	Sinking funds	2,780.5
Securities and shareholdings unconsolidated	20.4	Social Security Funds	845.8
Treasury	116.8	Other funds and allocation	235.6
Users and clients	1,064.1	Loan Stock	113.6
Sundry credits and miscellaneous items	620.0	Long term debts	4,673.0
		Medium term debts	737.0
		Financial debts	378.3
		Contractors	842.1
		Sundry debts	1,588.0
			12,198.9
		Profit	40.0
	14,247.7		14,247.7

ECONOMIC ACCOUNT

COSTS:		EARNINGS:	
Initial Stock	806.0	Turnover	2,903.4
Labour costs	1,536.1	Increase of plants	752.4
Expenditures for purchases and services	1,098.7	Final remnants	1,045.4
Redemption	341.5	Financial receipts	36.9
Financial expenditure	720.2	Other receipts	56.7
Taxes and rents	159.7		
Allocations to risk funds	57.1		
Other expenditures	35.5		
	4,754.8		
Profits	40.0		
	4,794.8		4,794.8

Chicago Futures

August 8, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.07	4.19	4.06½	4.16½	+.08
Dec	4.17	4.29½	4.17	4.28	+.09
Mar	4.24	4.35½	4.23	4.32	+.07¼
May	4.21¾	4.32½	4.21½	4.31	+.08
Jul	4.01¼	4.09	4.00	4.07	+.06¾
Sep	.	.	.	4.12	+.06

Sales Tues. 70,070.

Total open interest Tues. 51,951, up 530 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.79	2.82	2.76	2.81¾	+.04
Dec	2.75	2.77	2.71½	2.77	+.03½
Mar	2.85	2.86¼	2.81	2.86¼	+.03¼
May	2.88½	2.90¾	2.87½	2.92	+.02½
Jul	2.90¼	2.92	2.87½	2.92	+.02½
Sep	.	.	.	2.88	+.02¼

Sales Tues. 183,760.

Total open interest Tues. 181,023, off 1,089 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	6.93	7.08	6.90	7.05¼	+.11¾
Sep	6.95	7.08½	6.94	7.06¾	+.07¾
Nov	6.97	7.07	6.93	7.04¾	+.06
Jan	7.09	7.20	7.07	7.18¾	+.06½
Mar	7.21	7.33½	7.20	7.30	+.05¾
May	7.31½	7.41	7.28½	7.39	+.07½
Jul	7.35	7.46	7.35	7.45	+.08
Aug	7.37	7.41	7.33	7.41	+.06

Sales Tues. 109,235.

Total open interest Tues. 97,439, off 1,650 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	188.40	189.40	186.50	188.90	+1.50
Sep	189.00	190.40	188.20	190.00	+1.10
Oct	190.50	191.00	188.00	190.90	+1.10
Dec	191.50	193.70	190.70	193.10	+1.00
Jan	193.00	195.20	192.30	194.50	+1.00
Mar	195.50	197.50	195.00	197.00	+1.30
May	196.50	198.50	196.50	198.20	+1.20
Jul	197.50	199.50	197.50	198.80	+1.00
Aug	199.50	.	.	200.00	+.08
Sep	200.00	.	.	201.00	+.05

Sales Tues. 5,992.

Total open interest Tues. 46,252, off 402 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	26.72	26.75	26.70	27.57	+.85
Sep	26.30	26.80	26.15	26.68	+.47
Oct	25.90	26.25	25.77	26.23	+.31
Dec	25.70	26.00	25.51	25.88	+.21
Jan	25.70	26.05	25.70	26.00	+.18
Mar	25.70	26.10	25.70	26.00	+.20
May	25.75	26.15	25.75	26.05	+.17
Jul	26.00	28.20	26.00	26.09	+.14
Aug	25.85	26.10	25.85	26.00	+.10
Sep	25.84	26.00	25.84	25.95	+.08

Sales Tues. 5,220.

Total open interest Tues. 57,158, off 125 from Mon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 8, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	582,400	69⅞	— ½
Pfizer	503,100	33	+ ⅜
SearsRoeb	486,600	19¼	+ ⅛
GulfWstn	466,200	17⅛	— ⅛
AmerT&T	385,700	57⅜	+ ¼
Holiday Inn	357,200	20⅝	
TWC	353,100	21⅝	+1½
Exxon	345,100	53⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler	328,500	7¾	
DigitalEq	327,800	59⅝	+ ⅝
Boeing s	321,600	45⅞	— ⅛
Warn Lamb	299,600	23⅞	— ½
BankAmer	293,000	30¼	+ ¾
Jeff Pilot	288,800	36¼	+ ¾
Westgh El	285,500	21½	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	44.97	51.17
Advanced	890	1,153
Volume Up (in millions)	24.80	35.16
Declined	580	403
Volume Down (in millions)	13.12	6.55
Unchanged	386	345
Total Issues	1,856	1,901
New highs	135	127
New lows	2	2

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	863.82	870.14	857.42	863.14	+3.33
20 Trn	260.23	265.34	259.11	262.86	+3.36
15 Utl	108.73	109.10	107.95	108.63	+0.04
65 Stk	306.83	309.95	304.84	307.53	+1.79

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	106.84	105.20	105.98	+0.33
Industrials	118.19	116.42	117.25	+0.37
Utilities	52.69	52.12	52.48	+0.10
Finance	13.71	13.42	13.54	+0.02
Transp.	16.30	15.92	16.13	+0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	60.52	60.27	60.36	+0.18
Industrials	66.81	66.60	66.60	+0.23
Transp.	52.15	51.99	52.01	+0.45
Utilities	39.23	39.15	39.20	+0.03
Finance	67.85	67.61	67.61	+0.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
August 7	131,198	376,420	752
August 6	123,294	332,680	739
August 3	120,422	291,746	987
August 2	137,584	320,128	931
August 1	121,970	298,392	760

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
P&F Indust	343,000	2⅝	+ ¼
DomePetr es	266,400	37	+1⅝
Syntex Corp	186,100	40½	+ ⅛
HuskyOil g	144,100	48⅝	
LoewsTh wt	104,600	26⅝	+ ¼
McCull Oil	69,100	6½	+ ⅜
NumacOil g	68,800	36	— ⅛
HouOilM	68,000	20	+ ⅛
TexIntAir	61,600	12⅛	+ ½
GIBos Pet	53,500	14½	

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.52	4.54
Advanced	328	385
Volume Up (in millions)	2.71	2.77
Declined	256	226
Volume Down (in millions)	1.06	1.14
Unchanged	229	253
Total Issues	813	864
New highs	36	35
New lows	3	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
200.87	199.28	200.20	+0.18

European Gold Markets

August 8, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	287.10	289.00	+3.90
Zurich	286.625	289.125	+4.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	305.08	305.76	+5.41

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Aug. 79	Nov 79	Feb. 80
295	2.00-3.00	12.00-13.00	—
300	1.25-2.25	10.00-11.00	—
305	0.75-1.75	8.00-9.00	17.00-18.00
310	0.25-1.25	6.00-7.00	14.75-15.75
315	—	4.00-5.00	12.25-13.25

Gold Trading 286.50-287.25

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.39½	1.45¾	1.39½	1.45½	+.05½
Dec	1.54	1.59¼	1.53½	1.59	+.05
Mar	1.62¾	1.67¼	1.62¼	1.67¼	+.04¾
May	1.68	1.72	1.66¾	1.71½	+.04½
Jul	1.70	1.74	1.69½	1.74	+.04½

Sales Tues. 3,535.

Total open interest Tues. 5,097, off 70 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	57.50	59.07	57.35	58.97	+1.40
Oct	66.10	58.02	56.02	57.970	+1.45
Dec	58.75	60.40	58.30	60.35	+1.42
Jan	60.60	62.07	60.60	61.95	+1.25
Feb	61.40	63.25	61.40	63.12	+1.37
Apr	63.87	65.35	63.55	65.12	+1.00
Jun	65.90	67.25	65.42	67.05	+1.05
Aug	.	66.20	.	66.20	+ .90
Oct	.	66.35	.	66.35	+1.45
Dec	.	66.70	.	66.70	+1.30

Est. sales: 33,383; sales Tues. 32,795.

Total open interest Tues. 62,601, up 1,970 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	74.85	76.85	75.05	76.30	+ .95
Sep	74.50	74.77	73.10	74.77	+1.50
Oct	73.00	74.02	72.15	74.02	+1.50
Nov	73.78	75.07	73.05	75.07	+1.50
Jan	76.05	77.78	76.05	77.80	+1.50
Mar	77.50	79.00	77.30	79.00	+1.50
Apr	78.15	79.50	77.90	79.50	+1.50
May	78.15	79.45	77.60	79.45	+ .96

Est. sales: 5,679; sales Tues. 6,391.

Total open interest Tues. 19,479, up 4 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Aug	34.70	35.05	34.35	34.75	
Oct	32.15	32.45	31.50	32.17	— .02
Dec	32.80	33.30	32.20	33.10	+ .15
Feb	34.70	34.95	34.16	34.75	+ .05
Apr	34.00	34.30	33.50	33.97	
Jun	37.95	38.00	37.15	37.90	— .30
Jul	38.25	38.80	38.12	38.30	— .20
Aug	37.35	37.35	37.05	37.22	— .27
Oct	36.80	36.80	36.32	36.32	— .02

Est. sales: 5,423; sales Tues. 5,730.

Total open interest Tues. 23,860, up 173 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	WJ29.25	29.25	27.77	27.77	—2.00
Feb	39.30	39.45	37;0SWuYuoWW		
May	40.90	40.90	49.60	40.00	— .85
Jul	42.10	42.15	40.70	41.10	— .70
Aug	40.50	40.55	39.80	40.00	— .60

Est. sales: 6,342; sales Tues. 5,863.

Total open interest Tues. 24,474, up 72 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Aug	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	—.30
Sep	38.50	38.50	38.25	38.25	—.55
Oct	38.45	38.45	38.20	38.35	—.10
Nov	38.00	38.17	38.00	38.17	—.03
Dec	39.30	39.45	39.30	39.45	—.10
Jan	41.50	.	.	41.50	
Feb	41.65	41.65	41.52	41.52	—.08
Mar	41.80	.	.	41.80	
Apr	42.30	42.30	42.30	42.30	+ .40
May	.	.	.	.	

Sales Tues. 32.

Total open interest Tues. 1,465, up 8 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Aug	.	50.25	.	50.25	+ .50
Sep	55.50	56.40	55.50	55.70	
Oct	.	.	.	57.85	
Nov	.	61.00	.	61.00	+ .50
Dec	61.20	61.30	61.20	61.95	+1.10
Jan	.	.	59.00	60.10	

Est. sales: 31; sales Tues. 60.

Total open interest Tues. 423, off 24 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	261.40	265.70	261.30	264.60	+3.30
Nov	229.00	233.70	228.00	232.60	+3.90
Jan	218.50	222.30	218.50	221.60	+2.90
Mar	215.40	218.00	216.30	217.00	+ .80
May	215.40	216.00	214.30	216.00	+ .80
Jly	214.50	215.00	213.90	214.00	— .50

Est. sales: 2,835; sales Tues. 2,256.

Total open interest Tues. 9,614, off 49 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	200.00	202.50	199.60	202.50	+2.90
Nov	194.10	195.90	194.10	195.80	+1.90
Jan	193.00	194.40	193.00	193.50	+ .70
Mar	195.00	196.50	195.00	195.00	+ .30
May	197.40	197.40	196.10	196.20	+ .20
Jul	199.50	.	.	199.50	+1.00
Sep	199.50	.	.	199.50	+1.00
Nov	198.50	.	.	198.50	+ .50
Jan	.	.	.	.	

Sales Tues. 380.

Total open interest Tues. 3,656, up 30 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.69	90.75	90.66	90.73	.
Dec	91.09	91.14	91.06	91.11	—.05
Mar	91.73	91.76	91.65	91.67	—.12
Jun	92.13	92.16	92.01	92.02	—.15
Sep	92.32	92.37	92.21	92.21	—.16
Dec	92.38	92.44	92.27	92.28	—.16
Mar	92.32	92.38	92.21	92.22	—.12
Jun	92.32	92.33	92.16	92.20	—.13

Est. sales: 6,567; sales Tues. 7,522.

Total open interest Tues. 48,103, up 416 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	87-28	87-30	87-22	87-22	—05
Dec	87-31	88-02	87-24	87-24	—06
Mar	88-00	88-03	87-27	87-26	—07
Jun	87-29	88-02	87-26	87-24	—07
Sep	87-25	87-25	87-19	87-17	—07
Dec	87-17	87-17	87-10	87-08	—07
Mar	87-09	87-09	87-03	87-03	—04
Jun	87-01	87-01	86-30	86-30	—02
Sep	86-24	86-24	86-22	86-22	—03
Dec	86-16	86-18	86-16	86-16	—03
Mar	86-09	.	.	86-09	—04

Sales Tues. 3,174 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 73,525, up 1,242 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	91-13	91-14	91-06	91-07	—06
Dec	91-12	91-14	91-05	91-06	—07
Mar	91-14	91-17	91-07	91-08	—08
Jun	91-11	91-14	91-06	91-06	—09
Sep	91-09	91-11	91-04	91-04	—08
Dec	91-03	91-07	90-30	90-30	—09
Mar	90-30	91-02	90-27	90-27	—07
Jun	90-27	90-27	90-22	90-22	—08
Sep	90-21	90-21	90-18	90-18	—08
Dec	90-22	90-22	90-14	90-14	—08
Mar	90-10	-	-	90-10	—09

Sales Tues. 7,815 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 65,940, up 244 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	10.54	10.56	10.52	10.55	+ .06
Dec	10.28	10.32	10.26	10.32	+ .08
Mar	9.71	9.80	9.69	9.80	+ .13
Jun	9.38	.	.	9.40	+ .15
Sep	8.87	.	.	9.00	— .03

Sales Tues. 155 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 1,528, up 3 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC 125,000 francs; $ per franc.					
Sep	0.6085	0.6125	0.6085	0.6119	+0.0036
Dec	0.6220	0.6293	0.6271a	0.6255	+0.0046
Mar	0.6335	0.6410	0.6334	0.6345	+0.0060
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6505b	+0.0035

Est. sales: 920; sales Tue: 1,206
Total open interest Tue: 9,052

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GUILDER 125,000 guilders; $ per guilder					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Est. sales: N.T.; salesTue: N.T.
Total open interest Tue: 0

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC 250,000 francs; $ per franc					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2350	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2313	Unch.

Est. sales: N.T.; sales Tue: N.T.
Total open interest Tue: 5

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
YEN 12.5 million yen; cents per yen.					
Sep	4645	4654	4642	4654	+0002
Dec	4701	4718	4695	4707	+0007
Mar	4750	4759	4745	4758	+0010

Est. sales: 654; sales Tue: 327
Total open interest Tue: 6,263

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
STERLING 25,000 pounds; $ per pound.					
Sep	2.2060	2.2245	2.1930	2.2145	+0.0040
Dec	2.1870	2.2120	2.1760	2.2010	+0.0080
Mar	2.1710	2.2010	2.1655	2.1870a	+0.0070
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.1550a	Unch.

Est. sales: 5,182; sales Tue: 4,478
Total open interest Tue: 7,002

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR 100,000 dlrs; $ per Can.$.					
Sep	0.8540	0.8547	0.8531	0.8543	+0.0024
Dec	0.8532	0.8542	0.8525	0.8542	+0.0025
Mar	0.8527	0.8540	0.8525	0.8540	+0.0031
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8510	Unch.
Sep	0.8535	0.8540	0.8535	0.8540	Unch.

Est. sales: 1,264; sales Tue: 1,085
Total open interest Tue: 6,725

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHE MARK 125,000 marks; $ per mark.					
Sep	0.5479	0.5505	0.5478	0.5503	+0.0025
Dec	0.5536	0.5565	0.5534	0.5560	+0.0020
Mar	0.5611	0.5620	0.5611	0.5620	+0.0011
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5636	Unch.

Est. sales: 1,344; sales Tue: 1,519
Total open interest Tue: 7,170

New York Futures

August 8, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.50	6.57	6.42	6.57	+.03
Mar	8.65	8.70	8.61	8.78	+.15
Apr	10.35	10.35	10.30	10.35	.
May	12.40	12.59	12.35	12.58	+.22

Est. sales: 385 sales Tues. 192.

Total open interest Tues. 3,989 up 3 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	199.25	199.25	196.55	197.29	+ 2.29
Dec	188.50	188.50	186.99	187.40	+ 1.67
Mar	185.00	185.00	183.00	183.44	+ 1.45
May	184.40	184.40	182.00	182.93	+ 0.93
Jul	183.00	183.00	181.00	180.90	— 0.92
Sep	182.00	182.00	180.50	179.95	— 0.55
Dec	181.00	181.00	181.00	177.50	— 3.50

Est. sales: 1,565 sales Tues. 1,416.

Total open interest Tues. 10,882 up 135 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	8.87	8.87	8.77	8.86	+ 0.14
Oct	9.12	9.23	9.10	9.22	+ 0.18
Mar	10.18	10.32	10.15	10.30	+ 0.22
May	10.42	10.57	10.41	10.56	+ 0.22
Jul	10.74	10.84	10.74	10.84	+ 0.20
Sep	11.10	11.23	11.09	11.22	+ 0.19
Oct	11.22	11.38	11.22	11.36	+ 0.21

Est. sales: 4,160 sales Tues. 3,733.

Total open interest Tues. 44,143 off 433 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	132.75	132.75	131.50	133.80	—2.05
Dec	138.50	138.70	137.55	139.80	—2.10
Mar	142.60	142.60	141.50	143.80	—2.20
May	144.50	144.75	143.85	146.30	—2.30

Est. sales: 703 sales Tues. 852.

Total open interest Tues. 6,707 off 47 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	104.80	104.80	103.30	103.70	—0.95
Nov	103.50	103.50	102.10	102.50	—0.95
Jan	103.50	103.50	102.00	102.45	—0.65
Mar	104.00	104.00	102.75	103.40	—0.50
May	104.40	104.40	104.40	104.00	—0.40
Jul	104.65	104.65	104.65	104.65	—0.25

Est. sales: 650 sales Tues. 253.

Total open interest Tues. 7,838 up 29 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	63.30	64.30	63.25	63.67	+0.07
Dec	64.05	64.48	63.86	64.07	—0.10
Mar	65.45	65.65	65.12	65.31	—0.12
May	66.45	66.60	66.25	66.20	—0.20
Jul	67.60	67.65	67.50	67.40	—0.28
Dec	67.50	68.00	67.50	67.50	+0.50

Est. sales: 3,850 sales Tues. 3,232.

Total open interest Tues. 33,101 up 124 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	86.50	87.45	86.45	87.30	+1.65
Dec	87.00	87.75	86.60	87.60	+1.60
Jan	86.60	87.40	86.60	87.70	+1.65
Mar	87.20	88.25	87.10	87.90	+1.45
May	87.00	88.40	87.08	88.00	+1.40
Jul	87.20	88.00	87.10	88.05	+1.35
Sep	87.30	88.20	87.30	88.10	+1.25
Dec	87.55	88.25	87.50	88.15	+1.20
Jan	87.80	87.80	87.80	88.15	+1.15
Mar	88.00	88.40	88.00	88.15	+1.10
May	87.90	88.40	87.80	88.15	+1.00

Est. sales: 8,400 sales Tues. 11,734.

Total open interest Tues. 45,652 up 1,009 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Aug	880.50	895.00	880.50	894.80	+21.00
Sep	886.00	899.00	884.00	899.00	+20.00
Dec	907.00	920.00	904.50	920.00	+20.00
Jan	914.00	926.30	912.50	926.30	+20.00
Mar	925.90	938.90	925.00	938.90	+20.00
May	936.00	951.30	936.00	951.30	+20.00
Jul	950.00	963.70	949.00	963.70	+20.00
Sep	964.10	968.00	964.10	976.10	+20.00
Dec	980.60	994.60	988.60	994.60	+20.00
Mar	999.6	1013.5	999.6	1013.50	+20.00

Est. sales: 13,080 sales Tues. 23,921.

Total open interest Tues. 157,026 up 911 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	379.50	385.00	378.00	384.00	+ 7.20
Jan	381.50	386.40	380.20	385.90	+ 6.70
Apr	386.00	389.00	384.50	390.30	+ 6.80
Jul	390.00	394.50	390.00	395.30	+ 6.80
Oct	390.00	397.00	393.00	400.10	+ 7.10
Jan	400.00	402.00	400.00	405.20	

Est. sales: 2,435 sales Tues. 2,385.

Total open interest Tues. 10,226 up 111 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	287.70	295.20	287.20	293.90	+ 8.70
Sep	289.50	295.70	289.50	295.30	+ 8.50
Oct	291.30	299.00	290.90	297.90	+ 8.70
Dec	296.00	304.00	295.80	303.08	+ 8.80
Feb	300.50	309.10	300.50	307.90	+ 8.80
Apr	306.00	313.40	305.80	312.80	+ 8.90
Jun	310.00	318.70	310.50	317.70	+ 9.00
Aug	317.10	322.60	317.10	322.30	+ 9.10
Oct	320.00	326.50	320.00	326.90	+ 9.10
Dec	325.40	332.00	324.50	331.50	+ 9.18
Feb	329.20	335.20	329.20	336.10	+ 9.30
Apr	333.70	341.20	333.50	340.60	+ 9.40
Jun	337.60	343.00	337.60	345.10	+ 9.40

Est. sales: 28,000 sales Tues. 16,111

Total open interest Tues. 173,440 off 102 from Mon.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.40
Albert Heijn	89.50
Algembank	344.00
Amrobank	73.00
A'Dam Rub	48.50
Fokker	24.70
Heineken	85.20
H.V.A.	54.00
Hoogovens	36.30
K.L.M.	106.20
Nat. Nedder	113.00
Pakhoed	56.90
Philips	24.50
Robeco	166.50
Rolinco	137.60
Rorento	111.70
Royal Dutch	148.10
Unilever	130.80
Van Ommer	205.00
VMF-Stork	50.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,605
GBL (B.lamb)	1,770
Cockerill	460
Electrobel	6,450
GB-Inno-BM	2,640
Hoboken	2,870
Petrofina	4,890
Ph. Gevaert	1,194
Soc. Generale	1,845
Solvay	2,630
Un. Miniere	752

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	45.00
B.A.S.F.	135.60
Bayer	129.50
Commerzbnk	201.00
Cont. Gummi	54.00
Daimler	256.20
Demag	157.00
Deutsche Bnk	272.00
Dresdner Bnk	208.00
Hoechst	129.70
Hoesch	43.00
Karlstadt	255.00
Kaufhof	194.00
K.H.D.	203.50
Lufthansa	90.00
Mannesman	157.50
Metallgesell.	253.00
Neckermann	149.00
RWE.new	180.20
Schering	245.00
Siemens	259.50
Thyssen	88.50
Varta	180.00
Veba	149.00
Volkswagen	208.30

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$6.84
Anglo-Am	0.78
Barclays Bnk	4.38
Beecham Gp	1.39
BICC	1.19
Boots	1.92
Bowater	1.60
BAT Ind.	2.91
BOC Int'l	0.75
Brit. Pet.	12.08
Burmah	1.42
Cadbury Sc.	0.57½
Chartered	1.37
Courtaulds	0.85
De Beer D	$7.88
Decca Rec	3.40
Distillers	2.41
Dunlop	0.62
E Mus Ind	0.96
GEC	3.82
Free St Ged	25⅛
GKN	2.66
Glaxo Gp	4.40
Gold Fields	2.21
Gt Un St	4.20
Guinness	1.77
Hawker-Sidd	2.04
Hudson Bay	$11.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.42
Imps	0.94
Marks & Spen.	1.16
Metal Box	2.74
Nichols	0.50
Plessey	1.15
Rand Mines	0.57½
Rank Org.	2.16
Royal Dutch	33½
R.T.Z.	2.82
Shell	3.56
Thorn (A)	4.38
Tube Invest.	3.32
Union Carb.	$6.90
Vickers	1.64
War L.3½	0.34¼
West Deep	$14¾
West Drief	$44¼
West Hold	$32.00
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.75
ZCI	0.09

Milan

Bastogi	810.00
ERBA	2,019.00
ErcMarelli	299.00
Fiat	2,605.00
Finsider	133.00
Generali	45,650.00
IFI	2,765.00
Italgas	797.00
Italsider	350.00
LaRinas	118.00
Montedis	195.75
Olivetti	1,420.00
Pirelli	1,820.00
Snia Visco	804.00

Paris

Air Liquide	481.00
BSN	702.00
Carrefour	1,649.00
Cim Lafarge	264.70
Cie Bancaire	444.70
CFP	185.00
CGE	353.00
CCF	164.50
Elf-Aquitaine	862.00
Ferodo	390.00
Gen Occident	285.00
Imetal	66.50
L Oreal	660.00
Moch Bull	60.75
Michelin	958.00
Moet Henn	504.00
Moulinex	84.50
Paribas	219.00
PUK	92.20
Penarroya	47.60
Perrier	328.00
Peugeot	308.50
Rh Poulenc	131.50
Sacilor	27.20
St Gobain	123.50
Suez	275.00
Telemecan	692.00
Thomson	209.00
Usinor	14.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,275
Buehrle	2,605
B Boveri	1,890
Ciba Geigy	1,270
Cr Suisse	2,225
Fisher	720
HolRochN	7,500
Nestle	3,595
Sandoz	4,300
Ste B. Suisse	388
Sulzer	2,720
U.B. Suisse	3,245

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 8, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	108.90	106.25	108.65	108.75	106.40	106.50
Dec	112.95	110.50	112.50	112.75	110.50	110.60
Mar	119.95	117.25	119.25	119.50	117.25	117.40
May	122.75	120.60	122.25	122.50	120.25	120.50
Aug	126.00	126.00	126.75	127.00	124.25	124.75
Oct	130.50	128.25	130.75	131.25	128.50	129.00
2,359 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,434	1,405	1,408	1,410	1,438	1,440
Dec	1,500	1,467	1,472	1,474	1,496	1,497
Mar	1,548	1,515	1,518	1,524	1,542	1,545
May	1,555	1,547	1,546	1,551	1,570	1,573
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,587	1,590	1,605
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,598	1,620	1,610	1,630
Dec	1,650	1,640	1,630	1,655	1,650	1,674
1,552 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,738	1,708	1,710	1,715	1,685	1,688
Nov	1,750	1,722	1,731	1,732	1,712	1,717
Jan	1,745	1,720	1,730	1,732	1,715	1,716
Mar	1,705	1,688	1,680	1,686	1,679	1,680
May	1,685	1,685	1,660	1,679	1,664	1,665
Jly	1,670	1,670	1,650	1,675	1,645	1,665
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,635	1,665	1,635	1,650
4,195 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 8, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	884.00	886.00	856.50	857.50
3 months	882.00	883.00	864.00	864.50
Cathodes: spot	852.00	854.00	829.00	830.00
3 months	867.00	868.00	846.00	847.00
Tin: spot	6,690.00	6,705.00	6,600.00	6,610.00
3 months	6,730.00	6,740.00	6,630.00	6,645.00
Lead: spot	583.00	585.00	573.00	575.00
3 months	565.50	566.50	555.00	556.00
Zinc: spot	310.00	311.00	304.00	304.50
3 months	321.00	322.00	316.00	317.00
Silver: spot	402.00	402.50	396.00	396.50
3 months	413.50	413.50	405.40	405.50
Nickel: spot	2,595.00	2,600.00	2,565.00	2,580.00
3 months	2,678.00	2,680.00	2,640.00	2,650.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 8, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	1,030	1,002	1,020	1,025	+23
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,025	+20
Dec	1,070	1,052	1,063	1,068	+20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,130	1,140	+6
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,155	1,168	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,170	1,188	—2
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,180	1,200	—5
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,197	1,214	—6
96 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	1,360	1,348	1,330	1,335	—10
Dec	1,397	1,365	1,361	1,365	—30
Mar	1,415	1,415	1,401	1,425	—10
May	N.T	N.T.	1,420	1,435	—5
Jly	N T	N T.	1,435	.	+5
Sep	N T	N T	1,453	.	+20
20 lots					

Cash Prices

August 8, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	2.05
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	95-96	78-79
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.31
Copper elect., lb	84¾	63¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4483	6.3098
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.39	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	8.856	5.498
Gold N.Y., oz	289.00	207.95

New York prices.

Commodity Index

August 8, 1979

Moody's .... 1,062.50 f

Base 100: Dec. 31, 1931
p—preliminary; f—final

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—135

AVXCp, AlleghLud, AllegLud pf, Amcord Inc, AmBrd 1.70pf, AmBrd 2.67pf, Am Stand, AmStr 5.51pfwi, Amoco Pit, Amrep Corp, Anixter Bro, Armcoinc, Bakerint, BankAmer, BankTr NY, Bavuk Cig, Benef 5.50pf, Black Deck, BlissLau, BlueBell, Bluebird In, Boeing s, Boise Cascd, BrushWell, CenturyTel, Chem NY, Chessie Sys, Coltind, Coltind pfA, ComP Svc, Compltrsn s, ComGnMtg, ContriData, Cox Bdcst, CrumFor, DexterCp, Diebold In, DigitalEq, Dreyfus Cp, Eltra Cp, EthylCp pfA, EvanP 2.10pf, FMC, FMCCp pf, Fairchild s,
Fst Chart, FstMiss Cp, FreeprtMin s, Gemini Cap, GenAm Inv, Gen Banc, Gen Growth, GenSignal, Geosrce, Greyhound, GulfWstn, GlfWn pfC, GlfWn pfD, Hecla Inc, HelimBrw s, HewlettPk s, Horizon Cp, Humana, ImpCpAm, Incom Cap, Industri Nat, KaisC 1.37pf, Kevsint s, Kollmor, Korocorp, KrogerCo s, Lehman Cp, LeviStrauss, Lfemark s, Lilly Eli, Litton pfA, MACOM s, MGIC Inv, Madisn Fd, MaratMt s, Martin M, Maytag, MercTex s, Milt Bradly, Missionins, MorganJP, Murphy Oil, NCR Corp, NL Ind, NatDetroit,
NatLibtyn, Niagra Shre, NICORInc, Nwstind, Over Shiphg, PPGInd, PSA Inc, PanhEPL, PennCen prA, PhilipMorr s, Pioneer Cp, Premier Ind, RLCCp s, Republic Cp, Rohm Haas, Sanders, SantaFe Ind, Schlumbrg s, ScuddDVst, ShearHay S, Sherwn Wm, SignalCo, Sou Pac, South Ry, SpectraPhys, StdOilOh, StorerBrd, StudWorth, SunComp, SunComp pf, SuprValue, Tektronix, Teledyne, Timeinc pfB, ToysRUs n, UnFinCol s, UtdGuaranty, US ForSec, Varian Asso, WUIInc, War Swasey, Waste Mgnt, Watkins Jhn, WilcoChm, Xerox Cp

NEW LOWS—7

FluorCp wi, Telecor

Weekly net asset value
on August 6, 1979
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $67.36
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $49.08
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅜	14½	NorSim	.92b	6.8	6	493	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ½
33⅝	27	Nucor s	.36	1.2	5	248	29⅞	28½	29	+ ¼
		— O-O-O —								
62	16⅛	OKC	1.20	2.1	13	132	58⅛	57⅝	57¾	
33⅜	14⅝	Oakind	.40	1.3	17	175	32⅝	31⅝	31¾	— ⅛
25½	14⅝	OcciPet	1.25	5.4	8	1354	23⅜	23	23	— ½
10⅜	4⅝	OcciPet wt				171	9¼	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
48⅝	26⅝	OcciP pf2.16		5.7		10	38⅛	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛
81½	48½	OcciP pf3.60		4.8		7	75⅛	74¼	74¼	—1¼
79¼	48¼	OcciP pf 4		5.4		1	74	74	74	+ ⅜
26⅜	22	OcciP pf2.50		11.		6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
23¼	18½	OcciP pf2.12		10.		5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
24⅝	19⅛	OcciP pf2.30		11.		11	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
35¼	27¼	Ogden	2	6.5	5	65	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	12	1071	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
43¼	35½	OhEd pf3.90		11.		z20	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ¼
96¾	85½	OhEd pf9.12		9.9		118	91¾	91⅛	91¾	+4¼
25⅛	20½	OhP pfG2.27		10.		11	22½	22	22½	+ ½
123	109½	OhP pfA 14		12.		z40	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¾
122	110½	OhP pfF 14		12.		z20	113	113	113	+ ½
87½	70⅛	OhP pfD7.76		10.		z60	75	75	75	—2
18⅝	15⅝	OklaGE	1.60	9.6	11	128	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
10	8½	OklGE pf.80		9.4		z500	8½	8½	8½	
24½	18¼	OklaNG	1.80	7.5	7	31	23⅝	23⅛	23⅞	
25⅝	14½	Olin	1	4.6	7	157	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ½
36⅛	23	Omark	1.12	4.0	5	4	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
24	16	Oneida	.92	3.9	6	103	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
13¼	9½	Opelika	.84	6.7	6	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	13⅝	OranRk	1.56	11.	7	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Orange	.20	2.7	4	101	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	OrionC	.30	2.7	7	79	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23½	15⅛	OutMar	1.48	8.9	8	129	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	18⅞	OutletCo	1	4.3	7	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13	OverhDr	.84	4.7	6	48	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ½
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.24	5.2	5	89	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
32	20¼	OverSh	.50b	1.6	7	468	u32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	+1⅛
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.2	7	318	28½	28	28⅝	+ ¼
24⅛	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	5.9	5	365	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
12½	8	Oxfrdln	.68	6.3	5	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		— P-Q —								
19¼	15⅛	PHH Gp	.64	3.4	9	51	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ½
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.96e	8.2	9	30	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	PPG	1.84	5.8	7	258	u32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
22½	12⅝	PSA			4	176	u22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝
13½	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		28	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE	2.32	10.	6	1529	23⅛	23	23	
23¼	18⅞	PacLtg	2	8.8	6	107	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
57⅜	38½	PacLm	2.20	4.5	13	37	49	48⅝	49	— ¼
21⅛	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.6	7	61	19⅛	18⅞	19	
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.2	9	150	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	14	PacTT	1.40	9.7	8	68	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
70	62	PacTT pf 6		9.4		z150	64	63½	64	+ ½
18	10	PacTin	1	5.7	7	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	PaineW	.44	4.3	4	342	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	PalW pf1.30		8.8		31	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.8	4	78	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼
8¼	3¼	Pamida	.061			23	3⅝	3½	3½	
10⅜	5⅛	PanAm			3	1856	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	36⅝	PanEP	3.10	5.6	7	174	u55½	55	55½	+ ¼
23⅛	14⅝	Papcft	1.14b	5.7	7	x7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
21	10⅝	Pargas	1.08	5.7	9	x18	19⅜	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
33	18⅝	ParkDr s	.24	.8	10	1131	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+1⅛
30⅜	22½	ParHan	1.28	4.5	8	52	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
17¾	15½	ParkPn	s.36	2.1	9	1144	17⅜	17	17	
15½	7	PatPtl			33	93	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.60	3.1	8	59	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.2	9	697	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
14	6	Pengo			25	61	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22½	13⅞	PenCen				115	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ¼
11⅞	9⅛	PenCn prA				20	u11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
6½	4¾	PenCn pfB				236	6¼	6	6⅛	
6¼	2⅝	PenDix				28	5⅛	5	5	
9⅛	7½	PennCp	n.12	1.4		776	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
41¼	28	Penney	1.76	6.0	7	652	29⅞	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18⅞	PaPL	2.04	9.8	7	105	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
50½	40¼	PaPL pf4.40		9.9		z40	44¼	44¼	44¼	
51½	42	PaPL pf4.50		10.		z80	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60		9.7		z20	88⅞	88½	88½	—1
127	109	PaPL pf 13		12.		z50	113	112	112	
86⅜	72½	PaPL pf 8		10.		z10	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20	6.5	7	1334	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
62¼	46	Penw pf2.50		5.0		3	50	50	50	— ½
26½	19½	Penw pf1.60		7.5		11	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
42¾	26⅝	Pennzol	2.20	5.2	8	723	42¼	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
14	9⅛	PeopDr	.24	1.9	8	267	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
39⅝	31⅜	PeopGs	2.88	7.3	8	421	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
33⅜	21⅞	PepsiCo	1.14	4.1	10	781	27⅝	27½	27½	
34⅞	19⅝	PerkinE	.52	1.8	12	533	30	29⅜	29⅞	+ ½
17¼	7⅝	Perlec			9	447	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
47¼	31¼	Petrie	1.40	4.0	10	85	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
46¼	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.3	10	121	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	9.5		65	26⅛	25⅞	26	
25	19	PetRs pf1.75		7.2		17	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
39	29	Pfizer	1.32	4.0	11	5031	33⅜	32½	33	+ ⅜
30⅛	19⅜	PhelpD	1	3.8	8	199	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	8	449	16⅛	16½	16⅝	
42¾	33	PhilE pf3.80		11.		z20	36	36	36	+ ¾
46¼	39	PhilE pf4.30		11.		z10	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
47	38⅞	PhilE pf4.40		11.		z220	40½	40	40	—1
81⅞	73½	PhilE pf 7		9.2		z400	76⅛	76	76	— ½
100⅝	81	PhilE pf8.75		10.		z730	87	84	87	+3
88¾	71½	PhilE pf7.85		10.		z70	77½	76½	77½	
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80		10.		z10	78	78	78	
84	69	PhilE pf7.75		11.		z120	72½	72½	72½	
28¾	19⅛	PhilSub	1.10	3.9		147	28⅛	27⅞	28	
37⅛	31⅛	PhilMr	s1.25	3.3	10	2272	u38	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅜
8½	3⅛	Philind	.28	5.2	8	37	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	8⅝	Philind pf 1		10.		10	10	10	10	— ⅛
40⅝	28⅝	PhilPet	1.60	3.6	8	1378	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
18	9⅛	PhilVH	.60	4.4	6	20	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.9	4	x67	13	12⅞	12⅞	
19⅝	15⅛	PieNG	1.56a	8.3	9	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
13⅛	6	Pier 1	.15e	1.2	7	125	13	12⅝	12⅝	
47⅜	32	Plisbry	1.52	4.1	8	275	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
42	24½	Pioner	1.92	4.6	9	70	u42⅞	41½	42½	+ ¾
22⅛	15⅛	PionrEl			8	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
29	21⅝	PitnyB	1.20	4.4	8	600	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅝
31⅞	28	PitnB pf2.12		7.1		262	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	2.4	14	34	37½	37½	37½	
26⅝	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.2	16	952	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	5	PlanRsc			9	101	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅞	14½	Plantrn	.16	.8	14	294	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
32⅛	10½	Playboy	.12	.7	21	29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
26⅛	18⅝	Plessey	1e	4.0	9	16	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
31½	17	Pneumo	1	4.2	9	117	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.3	10	515	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
60½	26⅝	Polarold	1	3.2	9	971	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	+ ½
30½	14½	Pndrosa	.40	2.2	6	196	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
36	21⅝	PopTal	1.16	3.6	5	37	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
21⅞	13	Portec	.80b	4.3	9	12	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
19⅜	16⅛	PortGE	1.70	10.	11	184	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
39⅜	27½	Potltch	1.16	3.4	7	105	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	+ ½
15¼	12⅝	PotmEl	1.34	9.8	8	208	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
42½	35	PotEl pf2.44		6.2		1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1⅜
52	44¼	PotEl pf4.50		9.6		z220	47	47	47	+ ¼
47	39	PotEl pf4.04		9.2		z5100	44	42¼	44	+2
32	21⅝	Premier	.64	2.0	11	29	u32½	31	32½	+1¼
19	14⅝	PrimeC s			19	785	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
93	72⅝	ProctG	3.40	4.4	11	557	77⅜	76⅝	77⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	9¼	PrdRsh	s.44	2.7	9	43	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
28	18⅝	Proler	.50e	2.1	7	5	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ¼
18½	15¼	PSvCol	1.60	9.8	10	226	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ¼
24¾	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10		9.3		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	24	PSInd	2.32	9.1	7	204	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10	PSin pf 1.04		9.1		z4560	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	PSin pf 1.08		9.5		z1720	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
109⅜	100½	PSin pf 9.44		9.3		z1300	102	102	102	+1
103½	90½	PSin pf 8.38		8.9		z2100	94⅛	94	94⅛	+ ⅜
103½	97⅛	PSin pf 8.96		8.9		z2080	100¾	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
22½	17⅛	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	114	18⅜	18½	18⅝	
28⅝	24¼	PSNH pf2.75		11.		z220	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27¼	25½	PSNH pf2.81		11.		4	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
22⅛	18⅝	PSvNM	1.92	9.3	8	57	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
24½	20	PSvEG	2.20	10.	7	288	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
16	13½	PSEG pf1.40		10.		1	14	14	14	— ⅛
50½	42	PSEG pf4.30		9.3		z330	46¼	46	46	— ⅞
62⅞	51⅜	PSEG pf5.28		9.6		z160	56½	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17		9.2		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
27⅛	24⅜	PSEG pf2.43		9.3		207	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
123½	106½	PSE pf12.25		11.		z130	115	114	115	+2
91	77	PSEG pf7.70		9.0		z8680	86	84¾	85½	+ ⅛
11¼	5½	Publick				163	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3½	Pueblo			4	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅛	4¼	PR Cem			4	15	5⅛	5½	5½	
18¼	15⅛	PaSPL	1.64	9.6	8	96	17⅛	16⅞	17	
48	29⅝	Pullmn	1.60	4.2	8	x867	38½	38	38½	+ ⅜
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	6.8	8	80	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
26½	18⅝	Purex pf1.35		6.1		5	22	22	22	+1
9¼	3	PurlnFa				164	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
30⅝	22½	Puroltr	1.32	4.4	8	18	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	21¼	QuakO	1.20	4.8	6	103	25	24⅝	24⅞	
20⅝	12⅝	QuakStO	1	5.3	9	312	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
33	18⅛	Quanex s	1	3.4	11	19	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.7	13	36	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
		— R-R-R —								
33⅝	23	RCA	1.60	6.4	7	2176	25⅜	25⅛	25½	— ⅜
74	52½	RCA pf	4	7.1		12	56¼	56⅛	56¼	
11	9⅝	RLC s	.44	4.0	5	202	u11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	RTE	.60	5.8	6	16	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	RalsPur	.58	5.4	9	1506	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
17	6⅛	Ramad	.12e	1.0	22	721	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23	13⅝	Ranco	.76	4.1	10	515	18½	17⅝	18⅜	
18⅜	11½	RapAm	.60e	3.4	3	99	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
40⅜	24½	Raybl	1.60b	5.4	5	27	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
27⅜	14⅝	Raymdlnt	1	5.4	5	189	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
58⅜	42½	Raythn	1.60	2.8	10	1576	56½	55⅝	56½	+ ½
32⅝	18⅝	ReadBat	1	3.7	9	132	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	12⅝	RltRef	1.70e	12.	9	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	3½	Redman	.09e	1.4	5	834	6⅝	6	6¼	
10⅜	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.0	7	85	10	9⅝	10	
33⅝	22⅝	ReevsB	1.80	5.6	4	10	32¼	32	32	
15⅞	10⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.6	10	48	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
65	29⅝	RainEl	1.60	2.6	13	17	62	61½	62	
49¼	30½	RelGp	1.60b	3.3	5	162	48⅝	47¼	48	+ ½
74	48	RelG pf2.20		3.0		2	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
27⅛	23⅛	RelG pf2.60		10.		12	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	25	Relin pf2.68		9.8		144	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅞	RepAir	.20	2.8	4	101	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7½	1¼	RepAir wt				78	2	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅛	11⅞	RepCp	.45e	1.6	5	167	u28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
22	13⅞	RepFnS	s.92	4.7	3	141	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
3	1⅜	RepMtg				8	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
28¼	21⅛	RepStl	1.80a	6.5	3	205	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ½
28⅝	20⅝	RepTex	1	2.5	7	28	28⅞	28	28⅝	+ ½
22⅞	9	ResvOil	.30	1.4	10	1174	22⅞	21⅜	22	— ⅜
33½	19½	RsOil pf1.75		5.4		66	33⅝	32	32⅜	— ⅜
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD	.80	2.9	11	70	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Revere			3	623	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
59	44½	Revlon	1.56	3.1	13	2628	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
22½	12⅛	Rexham	.60	3.6	7	103	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.2	6	39	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
61½	48⅛	Rexn pf2.36		4.4		1	54	54	54	+1
65	54½	Reynln	3.80	6.0	6	1609	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
75	60	Reyln pf2.25		3.1		11	72	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅜
39⅝	29⅛	ReyMtl	1.80	5.3	4	295	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
45	41⅝	RevM pf2.37		5.6		1	42	42	42	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅝	RichCo	1.20	6.4	4	28	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
31	19¼	RchMer	1.28	4.8	9	183	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	15⅞	RiegelT	1.60	8.7	6	34	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	RioGran	1	2.7	7	174	37½	36	37⅛	+1⅜
19⅛	13⅛	RioGr pf .80		4.3		64	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
26	16⅝	RiteAid	.54	2.2	9	247	24⅝	24	24⅝	+1
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.7	6	69	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	5.8	8	26	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	8½	Robins	.40	4.0	10	740	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
19⅝	15⅜	RochG	1.48	9.0	7	57	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
20½	16⅝	RochTl	1.56	7.9	8	255	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅛	Rockawc	1	5.4	7	277	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	30⅛	Rockwl	2.60	6.6	6	233	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ¼
36	28	Rkint pf1.35		3.8		1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
45⅞	30	RohmH	2	4.4	8	156	u46	45⅞	45⅞	
14¼	10	Rohrlnd			5	739	16	15¼	16	
73⅞	16⅛	Rollins	.72	3.5	9	125	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
40	28⅛	Rolm s			21	154	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
6⅛	2½	Ronson	1			10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	Roper s	.90	8.8	6	47	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	Rorer	.76	4.7	9	360	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	
32⅛	15	Rosario	.60	2.0	13	343	31	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅜
27⅛	15⅝	Rowan	.10	.4	13	243	27⅜	26⅝	27¼	— ¼
19½	13	RCCos	1.04	7.5	36	31	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
76⅜	57⅝	RoyID	5.09e	6.9	5	115	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	21⅝	Rubbrm	.92	3.5	10	28	26½	26	26⅛	+ ½
12⅛	9⅛	RussTog	.88	8.9	6	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	
23⅛	14⅝	RyanH	1	4.6	8	174	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
30⅜	18⅝	RyderS	1b	4.4	6	302	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
		— S-S-S —								
10¼	5⅜	SCA	.35t	3.9	11	272	9	8⅝	8⅞	
31⅜	16¼	SCM	1.30	4.6	6	256	29⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ½
27⅛	12½	SPSTec	.50	2.2	7	376	23⅛	22½	22½	+ ⅛
40⅜	24⅛	Sabine	.56	1.4	32	237	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
17¼	8	Safgdn	.32	1.9	13	54	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
46	34⅛	Safewy	2.60	6.7	7	338	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
15⅜	7½	SagaCp	.44	4.9	6	51	9⅛	9	9	
32⅛	21⅝	SJoMin	1.40	4.7	10	238	29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	+1
14	11⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	8	5	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
54	34⅛	StLSaF	2.50	4.8	8	167	52⅛	51⅛	52¼	+ ⅜
11¼	10	SPaul	1e	9.4		29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35⅛	27⅝	StRegP	1.80	5.8	7	238	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
8⅛	5½	Salant	.40	6.5	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅝	5	Sambos			51	467	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
16	14	SDieGs	1.44	9.8	10	311	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	
18⅜	9⅛	SJuanR	1.05t	6.5	13	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	12⅝	Sanders	.40	1.5	12	661	u27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
48⅝	29⅝	SFelnd	2.40	5.0	7	591	u48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
13⅛	8	SFeln pf.50		3.8		20	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
40½	18⅛	SFeInt	.72	3.0	19	445	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	SatWel	.88	6.0	7	19	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	SaulRE				40	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10	4	SavAStp			13	69	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
15	7	SavOnD	.40	3.3	9	94	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	9⅛	SavElP	1	9.4	4	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15	11⅞	SavE A	1.34	10.		1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	SavE pf1.28		11.		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Savin	.70	3.9	4	834	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Saxon			7	325	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer				2	4	4	4	— ⅛
38	27⅝	SchrPlo	1.44	4.3	8	1266	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	Schlitz	.30j		27	677	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
81⅝	66⅛	Schlmb	s1.10	1.4	18	1659	u81⅛	80⅛	80½	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	SciAtla s			17	135	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	18	SCOA s	1	4.1	7	74	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+1⅛
5½	3½	ScottLad				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.80	6.1	7	127	30⅛	29	29½	— ½
24¼	15⅞	ScottF	.80	3.2	10	86	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
19⅝	13½	ScottP	.92	5.0	6	1420	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
15¼	8¼	Scottys	.40	2.6	9	90	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.5	6	1054	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
59	42	Scovil pf2.50		5.6		1	45	45	45	+1
9¼	6⅞	Scudder			20	37	u10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
9⅜	8⅝	Scud pf.81e		8.8		62	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46		12.		12	12¼	12¼	12¼	
33⅝	15½	SeaCont	.42	2.1	6	184	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	7.0	5	343	32	30½	31⅛	+1⅛
18⅜	9⅛	SeaWA	.48b	3.2	6	202	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	3.7	8	184	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	24¼	Seagrm	s1.12		11	947	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
17½	10½	Seagrv	.27e	1.6	7	21	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
17⅛	15⅛	SealAir	n.44	2.7	9	54	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
29¼	19¼	SealPw	1.10	4.0	6	22	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
16	10⅛	SearleG	.52	3.4	10	713	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Sears	1.28	6.6	7	4866	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅞	Seatrain			59	116	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
34	26½	SecPac	n1.80	5.3	6	40	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅜
48¼	24⅛	Sedco	.64	1.9	16	147	33⅛	33	33	+1⅛
14⅛	11¼	SelgLt	1.20b	10.	6	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	7⅛	SvCoInt	.34	3.7	6	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Shakspr	.52	4.8	8	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅞	Shaklee	.74	4.4	5	640	16⅞	15⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
17½	8½	ShearH	.40b	2.6	4	577	u18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+1
43⅝	30¼	ShellOil	2	5.0	6	289	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+ ½
33⅜	29⅝	ShellT	s2.391	7.5	7	2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	8⅝	ShelGlo	.70	6.9	4	274	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
[illegible]	14⅛	ShelG pf1.35		8.3		7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
27⅛	19⅜	Shrwin			19	567	u27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+1⅛
57	44	Shrw pf4.40		8.9		z380	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ½
14⅛	12½	SierPac	1.34	9.5	7	37	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	19⅜	Signal	1	3.1	6	765	u33½	32⅝	33	— ¼
38½	28⅛	Signode	1.72	4.9	6	75	35⅛	34½	35	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	SimPrec	.24	1.3	13	91	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.8	12	185	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21	12⅝	Singer	.80	5.6	6	115	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37⅝	30⅛	Singr pf3.50		11.		13	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17⅛	9¼	Skyline	.48	4.3	9	93	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	17⅛	SmithA	1.40	7.5	3	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
58⅛	39	Smithln	1.12	2.0	11	194	57⅝	56⅛	57⅝	+1⅛
47	38⅝	Smikln	s1.44	3.2	14	1864	45⅜	44½	44⅞	+ ½
22	14⅛	SmithTr	1	5.6	6	67	18⅛	18	18	
26⅛	16½	Smucker	1	4.9	7	80	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
24½	20⅛	SnapOn	s.80	3.3	13	160	24	23½	24	+ ½
10¾	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.1	18	77	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s			8	20	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	SoAltFn				18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	15	SCrEG	1.68	10.	9	112	17	16⅞	16⅞	
20⅛	16⅝	SoJerln	1.74	9.1	9	27	19⅛	19	19⅛	
51⅛	26⅛	Soutdwn	.60	1.3	7	10	47	46½	47	+ ⅜
16⅛	11⅛	SoatBk	.80	5.0	6	183	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	SoetPS			5	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
27⅛	23½	SCalEd	2.48	9.4	6	159	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16⅛	12	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	776	13	12⅞	13	
20⅜	17⅛	SoinGE	1.52	8.2	6	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	29⅝	SoNRes	1.50	3.4	9	319	45	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅛
41	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.2	6	32	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
48⅛	41⅛	SoNE pf3.82		8.8		1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
35	25	SouPac	2.40	6.9	6	344	u35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
57⅛	44⅛	SouRy	3.20	5.5	6	264	u58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18½	SouUnCo	1.76	6.5	8	112	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	Soutind	.84	2.9	18	1538	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	34¼	SouRoyl s			20	74	36⅛	35⅝	36	— ⅛
23½	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.2	5	184	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh	1.24	4.9	7	44	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
19⅞	10⅛	SwtFore	.40	2.3	4	136	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	SwtGas	n1.10	8.7	9	x245	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
15½	13	SwtPS	1.28	9.1	5	53	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Sparton	.80	6.2	6	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	SpectPh			15	262	u28⅛	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	SperHut	1	7.1	4	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	SperHu pf 3		9.4		1	32	32	32	
51⅛	39⅛	Sperry	1.56	3.2	7	1145	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ½
28⅛	14	SprngsM	1.05	6.4	5	9	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
26⅛	19⅛	SquarD	1.50	6.1	8	638	24⅞	24	24	
25⅛	25⅛	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	1425	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
13⅛	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	5.5	6	19	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Staley	1	4.0	15	62	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ½
29⅝	22⅛	StBrnd	1.48	5.9	9	888	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
35	19⅛	StBPat	.64	2.4	11	96	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	StdMotA	.64	3.6	7	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
52½	41⅝	StOilCl	2.80	5.5	6	1161	51⅝	51	51⅛	
69	48⅛	StOInd	3	4.5	8	1456	67⅛	66½	66⅝	— ⅛
61⅞	32½	StOlOh	1.20	2.0	11	1057	u62	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
61⅞	56⅝	SOOh pf3.75		6.4		z10	59	59	59	
12¼	7⅛	StPacCp	.60	5.5	4	162	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Standex	.75	4.4	7	14	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	StanW	1.00	3.7	8	87	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	22⅛	Starret	1.32a	4.7	6	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	StMotinv			12	59	5	4⅛	4⅞	
11⅝	9⅛	StaMSe	1.05	9.8		8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	19	StaufCh	s1.10	4.8	7	328	23	22½	22⅞	
12⅛	8½	Sterchl	.68	7.0	4	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SterlBcp	.66	8.3	5	11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg	.84	5.0	10	2690	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	StirPre	.12b	3.1	9	61	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25½	12⅛	Stersdnt	.60	2.7	9	11	22⅛	22	22	
18⅛	13⅛	StevenJ	1.20b	8.4	5	96	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	26⅛	StewWa	s1.86	6.0	7	49	31⅛	31	31½	+ ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	StokVC	1.32	4.1	11	67	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
50	37⅛	StoneW	2.75r	5.9	9	10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	10⅛	StonCon	.60	2.5	11	39	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp	1.20	6.2	5	25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	StorTec s			12	613	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
46	26	StorerB	1.30	2.8	11	143	u46½	45⅞	45⅞	+ ½
16⅛	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.4	6	17	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
49	23½	StuWor	1.25	2.6	10	368	u49⅛	48⅛	49	+ ⅛
7½	2⅛	SuavSho	.20	5.3	10	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	16½	SubPrG	1.44	4.9	8	123	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
32	22	SunChm	.60	1.9	5	37	31⅛	31	31	
28⅛	19½	SunEl	.60	2.4	13	127	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
63½	36⅛	SunCo	3	4.7	7	1144	u64	63	63⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	37½	SunC pf2.25		3.4		15	u66	65⅛	65⅛	+1
25	16⅛	Sunbm	1.50	6.9	7	168	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
30	19	Sundstr	1.20	4.0	9	154	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
17½	9	SunsM	.40	2.9	9	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅛	SuprVal	.66	3.2	9	132	u20⅛	20	20⅛	+1
453	261	SuprOil	2.80	.7	27	x34	429½	424½	425	—1¼
17⅛	10⅛	SupmkG	.48	2.9	6	103	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Supscp				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅛	7⅛	SotraIA	.97e	8.5	11	145	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.7	6	46	21	20½	21	+ ½
24⅛	14½	Sybron	1.08	5.5	10	186	19⅛	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	30	Sybrn pf2.40		7.0		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
15⅛	7⅛	Systron	.10	.7	33	27	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
		— T-T-T —								
13⅛	11⅛	TRE s	.84	6.3	10	118	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	TRW	2	5.2	7	304	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
92⅛	73⅛	TRW pf4.40		5.2		50	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
80	63⅛	TRW pf4.50		6.1		14	74⅛	73	73⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17½	TaftBrd	.76	2.8	8	105	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Talcott				58	4⅛	4½	4½	
15⅛	9⅛	Talley	1	10.	7	65	10⅛	10	10	
15⅛	10½	Talley pf 1		9.4		13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16½	TampE	1.44	8.2	8	197	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
34⅛	17⅛	Tandy			7	349	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Tandycft n			2	229	5⅛	5½	5½	
13⅛	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.3	19	159	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	Tchncolr	.60	3.8	7	31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	Techncn			14	653	16½	16	16⅛	
57⅛	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.1	13	224	u57⅛	56	57	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Telecor	6.60c		4	11	4⅛	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
147⅛	83⅛	Teledn	9.92t	6.8	7	580	u148⅛	146¼	146⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅛	Telprmt			20	402	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Telex			10	434	4⅛	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
37	29	Tenneco	2.20	6.1	7	2348	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
89½	82⅛	Tenc pf 7.40		8.6		1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			11	212	22⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Tesoro			8	1038	15⅛	14⅛	15	
33⅛	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16		7.7		151	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Texaco	2.16	7.7	6	2155	28½	27⅞	28	— ⅛
44⅛	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.2	8	156	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	32	TexEst	2.20	4.8	9	179	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	25⅛	TxET pf2.40		9.8		150	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
30	26⅛	TxET pf2.87		10.		11	27⅛	27½	27⅛	
47⅛	34⅛	TexGT	2.64	5.6	8	103	47½	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
47	34⅛	TxGs pf1.50		3.2		3	47	47	47	+1
22⅛	16	Texind	.60	2.8	5	95	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
93⅛	75⅛	TexInst	2	2.2	13	486	91⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Texint			14	357	13½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	25⅛	TexOGs	.44	1.0	11	439	45⅛	45⅛	45½	— ⅛
66⅛	44½	TxPcLd	.45e	.7	29	9	63½	62⅛	63½	+1⅛
22⅛	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.4	7	738	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
25½	18	Texsalf	1.20	4.9	11	418	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	35⅛	Texalf pf 3		6.9		13	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Texfl Ind			3	154	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.5	6	272	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
38⅛	27	Texir pf2.08		6.9		7	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Texir pf1.40		5.5		158	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Thiokol	1.55	3.9	7	118	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
47½	39⅛	ThmBet	1.52	3.4	12	52	45⅛	44	45	+1⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Thomln	.52b	5.3	5	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	20	ThmJW	1.80	7.1	6	152	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Thrifty	.60	3.9	11	56	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Tidwatr	.90	3.8	6	186	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
34⅛	19	Tigerint	.80	3.2	6	431	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	35⅛	Timeln	1.66	3.6	9	154	46½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
33½	26½	Timi pfB1.57		4.7		95	u34	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	TimesM	1.20	3.6	8	59	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	45	Timkn	3	5.0	6	27	59⅛	59½	59⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	TobinP				2	5	5	5	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	ToddSh			7	34	29	28	28	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Tokheim	.60	3.4	8	201	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	71	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	TonkaCp				14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	ToolRsl	.40b	4.1	6	23	9⅝			
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo	.88	4.0	7	49	22			
24⅝	18⅝	ToyRUs n			13	424	u25			
19	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	2.3	7	75	17⅝			
23½	17½	Trane s	.92	4.2	9	145	22½			
38¼	27⅝	TranUn	2.36	6.6	7	105	35⅝			
30⅝	13⅝	TWC			5	3531	21⅞			
23½	17⅝	TWC pf 2		10.		13	19⅝			
18	15⅝	TWC pf1.90		12.		26	16⅛			
29⅝	29	TWC pfCwi		9.0		172	29⅝			
19⅝	14⅝	Transm	1	5.1	6	1065	19⅝			
23¼	19⅝	Traninc	2.04	9.8		18	20⅞			
30⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.2	13	593	30⅛			
14½	7½	Transcn	.40	6.2	8	42	10			
103½	96⅝	TrG pf10.32		10.		z20	100⅝			
97½	88½	TrGP pf8.64		9.4		z20	92			
26⅝	23⅝	TrGP pf2.50		10.		5	25			
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	2.7	4	5	14⅝			
29	19⅝	Tranwy	1.80	7.6	5	104	24⅝			
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.4	6	1072	39⅝			
20⅝	16⅝	TriCon	2.01e	11.		267	18⅝			
3⅝	2⅝	TriSoM			4	19	3⅝			
15½	7⅝	Trlalnd	.30r	3.2	13	12	9⅝			
24⅝	14⅝	TrlaPc	.84	4.1	7	153	20⅝			
13⅝	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.8	10	86	10			
37⅝	15⅝	Triatyln.	1	2.7	12	90	37⅝			
17½	14⅝	TucsEP	1.42	8.4	8	222	17			
46⅝	24⅝	TCFox	1.40a	3.3	7	110	43⅝			
24½	17	TwlnDs	1	4.8	7	35	20⅝			
24⅝	14⅝	TycoLab	1	4.2	4	218	24			
19⅝	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.9	7	32	15½			
42½	21⅝	Tymshr			15	214	40⅝			
		— U-U-U —								
45⅝	23⅝	UAL	1	3.6	5	1734	28⅝			
25⅝	16⅝	UGI	1.64	6.6	8	30	25			
29½	25⅝	UGI pf 2.75		10.		z100	27½			
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.7	7	37	15⅝			
3½	1⅝	UMET Tr				5	2⅝			
30⅝	16	UNCRes	.50	2.3	6	1016	21⅝			
39½	17	UVInd	18c		6	256	26⅝			
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	6.8	5	4	13			
53⅝	40½	UniBLt	4.17e	8.9	7	4	46⅝			
66⅝	54⅝	UniNV	4.27e	6.5	6	7	65⅝			
52½	43⅝	UCamp	2.40	5.1	8	69	47½			
47⅝	33⅝	UnCarb	3	7.2	6	1007	41⅝			
13⅝	7⅝	UnComr	.20	1.6		23	13			
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24f	4.2	7	480	5⅝			
15⅝	13⅝	UnElec	1.44	11.	7	255	13⅝			
38	31½	UnEl pf3.50		11.		z180	32⅝			
49⅝	39⅝	UnEl pf4.50		10.		z50	44			
71	59	UnEl pf6.40		10.		z100	64			
79⅝	72	UnEl pfL 8		11.		z20	75			
24⅝	20⅝	UnEl pf2.33		10.		2	21⅝			
40⅝	33	UnOCal	s1.30	3.4	7	1097	39⅝			
74	48½	UPacC	2.30	3.2	10	418	73⅝			
8½	4⅝	Unlroyal			15	548	5⅝			
82	42	Unlryal pf 8		14.		z900	56			
15½	7⅝	UnBrad	.15e	1.5	5	44	10⅝			
21⅝	10⅝	UBrd pf1.20		9.6		22	12½			
45⅝	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	5.6	6	488	44⅝			
31⅝	28	UFlnCal	s.90	2.9	8	156	u31⅝			
29⅝	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.5	10	181	u30			
26⅝	21⅝	Ulllum	2.56	11.	6	12	24⅝			
23⅝	19	Uilu pf2.20		11.		z50	19⅝			
29⅝	12⅝	UnitInd	.85b	4.4	7	11	19⅝			
19⅝	8⅝	UnitInn	.22	1.6	6	49	14⅝			
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.4	5	48	12⅝			
2⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn				14	2⅝			
40½	16	UnRefo	1.40	3.9	6	36	36½			
19⅝	14½	USFoS	1.50e	8.1		134	u19⅝			
39⅝	29	USFld	2.40	6.2	5	545	39⅝			
33⅝	23⅝	USGyps	2	6.3	4	403	31⅝			
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80		6.4		66	28⅝			
16⅝	6⅝	USHom	.52	3.3	5	1044	16			
10⅝	6⅝	USInd	.64	6.2	6	968	10⅝			
20⅝	12⅝	USLeasa	.52	3.2	6	50	16⅝			
9½	4⅝	US Rly				64	8½			
30⅝	18⅝	USShoe	1.48	7.7	4	350	19⅝			
29⅝	21⅝	USSteel	1.60	7.0	5	609	22⅝			
37	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.5	10	77	34⅝			
43⅝	35⅝	UnTech	2.28	5.3	7	2038	42⅝			
140½	108	UTch pf7.32		6.4		13	114⅝			
70⅝	49⅝	UTch pf3.87		6.8		43	56⅝			
27⅝	26⅝	UTch pf2.55		9.3		294	27½			
20⅝	17⅝	UnitTel	1.44	7.0	7	250	20⅝			
30⅝	27⅝	UnTl pf1.50		4.9		1	30½			
27½	12	Unitrod	.50	1.9	12	69	26⅝			
10⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	6.0	6	35	9⅝			
22	14⅝	UnivFd	.96	5.6	8	21	17⅝			
23⅝	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.28	5.3	8	19	23⅝			
56	40	Upjohn	1.52	3.5	9	2093	43⅝			
27	17	USLIFE	.66	2.5	7	446	26⅝			
11½	9	UslifeFd	.96a	9.3		25	10⅝			
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.3	10	136	19			
31½	27⅝	UtPL pf2.80		9.8		7	28⅝			
		— V-V-V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.8	6	783	18			
29⅝	16	VSI Cp	.60	2.1	9	188	28⅝			
9	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	4.8	19	54	8⅝			
15½	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.7	5	35	13⅝			
23⅝	11⅝	Varlan	.40	1.7	28	831	u24⅝			
14⅝	7½	Varo	.40	3.9	7	420	11			
27½	16⅝	Veeco	.50	1.9	9	154	27			
9⅝	4	Vendo				140	6			
14	11⅝	VestSe	1.36e	11.		49	12⅝			
33	16⅝	Viacom	.32	1.8	15	137	22⅝			
15⅝	12	VaEPw	1.40	11.	8	755	13			
55	46½	VaEP pf 5		10.		z30	49			
85½	72	VaEP pf7.72		10.		z370	77⅝			
99⅝	89	VaEP pf8.60		9.5		z10	90½			
104⅝	92	VaEP pf9.75		10.		z20	97			
30⅝	25⅝	VaEP pf2.90		11.		1	26⅝			
38⅝	17⅝	Vornado	.60	2.2	42	283	27			
15⅝	10⅝	Vulcinc	.75	5.2	5	15	14½			
37⅝	26⅝	VulcnM	1.60	4.8	7	17	33½			
		— W-W-W —								
39⅝	17½	WUI	.80	2.0	13	171	u40⅝			
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.0	5	39	17⅝			
49	43⅝	WabR pf4.50		10.		z10	44			
20⅝	15½	Wachov	.76	3.8	8	116	20⅝			
56	42½	Wach pf2.20		4.2		3	53			
7	3½	WachRty				37	5⅝			
29⅝	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.1	14	27	28½			
30⅝	23½	Walgrn	1.40	4.8	6	576	29⅝			
[illegible]	29⅝	WlkrA	g1.60a		7	13	33⅝			
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus	.84	3.1	8	22	27⅝			
27⅝	17⅝	WallMu	1.40	5.2	5	35	27⅝			
35⅝	26⅝	WaltJm	1.80	5.1	6	609	35⅝			
38	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		4.2		10	38			
[illegible]	7⅝	WardFd			9	43	10⅝			
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco	.20r	2.0	4	239	10⅝			
33⅝	21⅝	WarnS	1.80	5.5	7	169	u33			
41⅝	32⅝	WrnCom	s1	2.5	8	799	40⅝			
30⅝	21½	WarnrL	1.52	5.5	9	2996	24⅝			
22⅝	22⅝	WashGs	2.40	9.1	10	23	26⅝			
35½	22⅝	WashNat	1.40	4.4	7	153	32½			
24⅝	20⅝	WashWt	2.08	9.0	7	8	23⅝			
34⅝	22⅝	WasteM	.70	2.0	13	147	u35⅝			
28⅝	15	Watkinj	.40	1.4	20	162	u29⅝			
7⅝	4⅝	WayGos	.48	7.7	63	17	6⅝			
19	15⅝	WayG pf1.60		9.6		2	16⅝			
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.3	15	1	6			
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.3	16	252	16½			
33⅝	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	5.3	6	89	32⅝			
37⅝	10⅝	WelFM	1.30e	7.4	9	30	17⅝			
40	31⅝	WtPtPe	2.80	7.5	6	45	37⅝			
13⅝	8⅝	WstctT	g.88				12½			
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.0	3	648	10½			
37	23⅝	WAir pf 2		7.4		25	27⅝			
33⅝	23	WnBnc	1.64	5.0	6	261	33⅝			
40⅝	28⅝	WnCoNA	.40	1.1	14	379	38			
60⅝	27⅝	WPacIn	1	1.9	6	60	52⅝			
24⅝	14½	WUnion	1.40	6.8	11	521	21⅝			
11⅝	9⅝	WUn dpf1.18		12.		28	10⅝			
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56		11.		1	22½			
24⅝	16	WestgEl	.97	4.5	5	2855	21⅝			
58½	41½	Wstg pf3.80		8.5		z10	44½			
38⅝	23⅝	Wstvac	1.32	4.3	7	30	30½			
32⅝	23½	Weyerhr	1	3.2	10	582	31⅝			
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80		6.2		7	45⅝			
40½	26⅝	WheelF	1.20	3.6	9	47	33⅝			
44⅝	29½	WheelF pf 2		5.5		5	36½			
24⅝	9	WhelPit			2	63	22⅝			
58⅝	45	WhelPit pf6		12.		z20	48⅝			
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	6.4	8	142	22⅝			
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	5.0	6	266	26⅝			
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			4	155	6⅝			
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak	.50	2.9	6	738	17⅝			
19½	11⅝	Wickes	1.04	6.9	5	75	15⅝			
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt	.44	4.0	11	13	11⅝			
23⅝	14	Williams	1	4.8	16	441	21⅝			
13⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.3	32	57	11			
31⅝	25½	WinDx	1.68	5.4	9	42	31⅝			
7⅝	2½	Winnbgo			131	153	2⅝			
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ	1	10.	12	11	9⅝			
29½	23⅝	WisEP	2.38	9.3	7	83	25½			
106	93	WisE pf8.90		9.0		z300	99⅝			
25⅝	19	WisGas	2.04	8.7	6	89	23⅝			
21⅝	17⅝	WiscPL	1.84	9.6	8	39	19⅝			
21⅝	16⅝	WiscPS	1.72	9.2	7	27	18⅝			
27⅝	18⅝	Witco	1.40	5.1	6	177	u28			
17½	10	WitrR	.80	6.6	8	206	12⅝			
13⅝	7⅝	WolvrW	.36	3.6	5	179	10⅝			
20⅝	12½	Wometc	.60	3.1	8	117	19⅝			
32⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.7	15	161	28⅝			
32	17⅝	Wolwth	1.60	6.2	6	283	26⅝			
12⅝	5	WorldAir			5	44	6⅝			
76⅝	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.3	8	6	72			
19⅝	8⅝	Wurltzr	.48	5.3	8	4	9			
19⅝	10⅝	Wyleln	.80	5.8	8	34	16⅝			
9⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.5	9	196	9⅝			
7⅝	3⅝	Wyly			14	153	6			
		— X-Y-Z —								
67⅝	50	Xerox	2.40	3.6	10	2239	u67⅝			
27½	14⅝	XTRA s	.52	2.2	5	135	25⅝			
37⅝	13⅝	Yates	.20	.6	6	5	34⅝			
21⅝	15	ZaleCp	1	4.8	6	166	21			
21⅝	10⅝	Zapata	.30b	1.6	14	201	19⅝			
17⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp			4	386	12⅝			
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.3	11	336	13⅝			
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.80	4.4	7	236	18⅝			

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of divid[...] going table are annual disbursements b[...] quarterly or semi-annual declaration. S[...] dividends or payments notdesignated [...] identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate [...] dend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared [...] ceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after [...] or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omit[...] no action taken at last dividend meeting. [...] paid this year, an accumulative issue wi[...] arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or pa[...] 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in s[...] ing 12 months, estimated cash value on ex[...] distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-divid[...] full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi[...] ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants [...] tribution. vi—In bankruptcy or receivershi[...] ganized under the Bankruptcy Act or sec[...] by such companies.
Yearly highs and lows reflect the previou[...] the current week but not the latest trading d[...] Where a split or stock dividend amou[...] cent or more has been paid the year's high [...] dividend are shown for the new stock only.

صورة من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —							
.44	4.1	6	30	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
.29e	6.6	6	93	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
.44	5.3	6	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
			12	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
		5	18	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
		13	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
pf .48	9.8		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
.40b	4.0	7	3	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
ePr			1	1½	1½	1½	
.38	2.0	15	32	15⅝	15	15¼+	¼
			9	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
.30	2.5	7	38	12	11⅞	11⅞	
.12	.7	12	111	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅝
.20	4.29		94	35	34⅝	35 +	⅝
		6	243	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
.50s	2.7	4	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	½
			49	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
.10e	1.5	24	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
.28	4.9	12	x4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
.80	3.5	8	8	22⅞	22¾	22¾+	½
.30r	5.5	6	54	5⅝	5½	5½	
.15e	4.4	2	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
.18	1.4	10	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
wt			3	27⅛	27	27 —	⅝
wtO			30	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
.20e	2.6	8	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
.15e	1.2	11	31	13¼	12⅞	13 +	⅛
.32e	2.5	4	6	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞+	⅛
		15	99	15-16	⅞	⅞	
.50	2.1	8	40	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
pf3.75	8.5		z100	44⅛	44	44 —	1
.40	1.5	11	175	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
.05e	.3	9	22	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
.12e	1.3	5	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
.40	4.1	6	87	10	9⅞	9⅞—	½
			2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
.34	2.6	6	19	u12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
.06e	1.7	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
.48	4.7	7	12	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
.48	4.6	7	1	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
1.901	2.7	11	7	71¼	71⅛	71¼+	¼
s		15	68	10	9⅞	10	
.38	2.2	6	31	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
2.20	6.9	6	15	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜+	¼
.40	3.6	7	12	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
.04e	.6		65	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
.40	2.8		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
.50a	6.0	4	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
.21	5.3	9	4	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
.20e	1.2	8	195	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
.40	3.6	5	13	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
.16	1.7	9	16	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
Dev		27	48	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Cd g.47			170	28⅝	27⅝	28 —	½
.12	.8	9	120	u15⅞	15¼	15¼+	⅛
.20	2.7	5	25	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
.10e	1.2	5	25	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
g.30			73	15	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
Svc		44	74	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛
		10	7	u13	12⅝	13 +	⅜
Ind		29		⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
.05e	2.0	8	11	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
wt			6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
.16	2.7	5	33	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	½
.40	2.0	13	199	20⅝	20	20 +	⅛
			23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
hRod			4	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞+	⅛
MC .34	4.3	7	163	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
.1.20	7.1	23	12	17⅛	d16½	16⅞	
		11	106	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
— B—B—B —							
		15		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
.70	6.2	5	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
.20	3.8		10	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
.28	1.0	12	9	28⅛	28	28	
.32a	4.3		20	7⅝	7½	7½	
Fd 1.42e	8.3		14	19½	19½	19½	
wt			86	2⅜	2	2⅛+	⅛
g.40			22	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
			2	1⅞	1½	1½	
		11	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
.20	1.8		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
s.16	1.6	8	191	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
		12	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		36	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
			14	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
s.40	2.8	6	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
s.40	1.8	7	4	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
		11	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
.24	2.3	7	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
pf1.15	6.3		9	18¼	18¼	18¼	
			56	2	1⅞	2	
			3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
.12e	1.6	10	164	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
.48	4.1	8	77	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
.05e	2.9	5	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
s.24	2.7	6	5	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
1b	5.8	6	4	17⅛	17¼	17¼+	¼
.64	2.8	5	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
			13	5	4⅝	5	
.40	2.9		17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
g.10			152	25⅛	24⅝	25 +	⅛
		30	118	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
.48b	2.4	7	34	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
.26	2.7	7	214	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
.20	4.7	4	35	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
wt			97	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
1a	5.2	5	174	19⅞	19	19⅞+	⅛
1.40	5.0	10	18	27⅝	27¼	27⅝—	¼
.20	4.8	10	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
.44	1.9	12	36	u24	23	23⅞+	1⅛
wt			52	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
1.16	3.3	11	2	35	35	35 —	¼
1.16	3.2	12	15	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞—	⅛
.50	4.2	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
.60	4.5	8	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
— C—C—C —							
.16	1.1	32	64	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		7	157	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Fd .57t	6.0	7	47	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
Cp .05e	1.1	7	27	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
.5	2.7	6	15	11	10⅝	11 +	⅜
1.40	6.5	6	x7	21⅝	21½	21½+	⅛
Tran .79e	3.0	5	x6	26	25⅝	26 +	⅜
A .05e	.9	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
.50	2.6	7	33	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
		46	80	12⅛	12	12	
2	4.3	7	5	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
.38	1.1	12	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
g			85	7⅛	7	7⅛	
g			396	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
g.40			141	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
g			1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
g.58a			1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
g			53	118	118	118	
.20	5.5	5	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
.05e	1.3	9	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
1.50	5.5	8	223	27⅝	26⅞	27½+	¼
1.20	4.7	9	100	26⅛	24⅞	25⅛—	1½
		8	12	5⅝	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
1b	6.5	4	8	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
1.60a	8.0		5	20	20	20 +	⅛
.10e	1.0	175	3	10½	10½	10½	
		6	1	3	3	3	
.70e	11.		12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
.05e	.9	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
1.20	7.0	6	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
		10	1	6½	6½	6½	
.12	2.4	9	11	5	5	5	
.60	9.1	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
			280	1⅝	1½	1½	
s		7	16	u18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
pf.75	11.		10	7	7	7 +	⅛
.24	2.7	8	2	9	9	9	
g s			188	23½	22	23½+	1½
		6	30	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
.30	4.4	4	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
1	5.2	9	30	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅜
.56	5.4	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2	8.0	5	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
.92	5.3	8	3	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
.18e	3.9	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		6	2	10	10	10 +	¼
s		6	8	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
.32	3.2	9	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
		9	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
.16e	3.9	9	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	
.92	4.9	7	127	19	18	18⅞+	⅞
		52	32	12½	12¼	12½	
.60	3.2	12	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
g 3			188	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
.40	1.8	7	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
.60	3.4	3	19	17½	17⅜	17½—	⅛
		11	150	39	38	38⅞+	⅛
		28	30	2½	2½	2½	
s.20	2.1	10	61	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		6	25	5⅛	d5	5 —	⅛
			21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
.80	4.4	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
			31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
.30t	2.5		19	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
			2	3½	3½	3½	
		4	65	u16	15⅝	15⅞+	⅜
				4½		4½	
.16	3.9	4	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
			182	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
.60	6.2	8	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
		5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
wt			40	3-16	⅛	⅛—	1-16
.20e	2.7	9	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
.15t		59	18	29	28⅞	29	
.10e	3.1		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
.28	1.3	18	13	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
.80	4.5	8	11	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
		4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
s.14	.8	46	152	19½	18⅛	18½—	1
1.40	5.1	4	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
1.20	4.2	9	66	29⅛	28½	28⅞+	⅛
s.40		3	78	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
s.28	4.1	3	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
.36	2.5	19	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅞	16½	CrystlO s		24	203	20⅛	19¾	20⅛+	⅛
29⅝	15	CubicCp .40	3.3	7	32	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16¼	Curtice 1.10b	6.3	5	11	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
— D—D—D —									
5⅝	2⅜	DCL		6	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2½	DWG .351	11.	8	41	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
14⅛	6⅞	Damson			230	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
11⅛	7⅝	DataAc a		9	184	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞+	½
25⅝	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.7	10	276	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
14⅝	9	DayMa .25e	2.1	9	53	12⅛	11½	12 +	⅛
7⅛	1⅞	DeRose			12	2	2	2	
19⅛	13½	DelLabs .48	3.0	14	72	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
14⅝	4	DelhiO .10e	.7	17	238	u15⅝	14⅞	15⅝+	⅝
9⅛	7	DellwdF .60	7.0	10	x11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅝	21⅝	Depsir s1.40	5.7	5	1	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
19⅞	9⅝	DevCpA		3	31	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	DevonGp s		4	2750	15½	15⅛	15½	
7⅝	2⅝	Dialcon		32	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18	14⅝	Dillard .40	2.7	5	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅛	1	Diodes		54	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	DisFab		6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
44⅝	29	DomeP g s			2664	37⅞	34⅝	37 +	1⅝
25⅝	17½	Domtr g1.80b			120	23⅝	23½	23½	
18⅛	17⅝	DoreGas n		9	192	u18⅝	d17⅝	17⅞—	½
12⅝	11½	Downey s		5	49	12⅝	11⅞	12 +	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	DrexUt 1.68	9.3		3	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
12⅛	8	DrivHarr			3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14	7	DrFair .40	4.8	9	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
26⅝	13	DrixPd .80	3.1	5	49	25⅞	24	25⅞+	1
13⅝	8⅛	DurTst .40b	4.0	10	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	
15⅝	2⅝	Dynictn		138	416	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Dyneer .72	2.7	7	9	26⅞	26	26⅞+	⅝
— E—E—E —									
7	3⅝	EAC .21e	4.4		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15⅝	8½	EECO .24	1.8	11	61	13¼	13	13	
24⅝	17¼	EarthRes 1	4.7	8	33	21⅞	21½	21½—	1
21⅛	16½	EstnCo 1.20	6.5	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			18	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
25	15⅝	EDO .60	2.5	10	31	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Ehrlen .10a	1.1	9	41	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
7⅛	3	ElAudD		4	10	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
28½	15⅛	Electrog 1	4.2	8	16	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	½
37	23⅛	ElecAm 1.40	4.3	6	9	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
16⅝	12⅛	Elsinor n		23	218	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9½	6⅛	EmrRd		4	48	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
10½	5⅛	EngyRs .24	2.4	22	172	10	9⅝	10 +	⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Ero Ind			6	2½	2½	2½	
19½	11⅛	EsqRd .57e	3.4	6	2	17	17	17 —	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	EtzLav .20e	2.7	14	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅛	13	EvansAr .40	2.8	8	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
— F—F—F —									
12⅛	6⅝	FPA .40	3.6	3	1	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind .12	2.2		50	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12	9⅞	Fabind s		4	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	FairfNob			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2½	FalrmnC .15	2.9	28	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	9	FamDir .36	2.5	8	19	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	FannyF .50e	3.5	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	FedRf 1.36	8.2	18	3	16½	16½	16½	
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes		24	263	6⅝	6¼	6½	
38	18⅝	Felmnt .25	.7	17	7	35⅝	35½	35½—	⅛
6⅝	2½	Fidelco		8	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
19⅝	12⅛	FinGen .40b	2.2	8	8	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	¼
10⅛	7½	FtConn 1a	12.	6	7	8½	8⅛	8½	
24⅝	17⅝	FtSLSh 1b	4.8	4	25	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Fstmrk		8	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅝	10	FischrP 1t	7.9	7	31	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Flago		11	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	FlanEnt		6	19	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
23	17⅝	FlghtSf s.16	.7	18	29	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	FlaCap		7		2½	2⅝	2½+	⅛
14	7⅛	FlaRck .22e	1.8	6	59	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	⅛
24	7⅝	FlowGen		18	74	23½	23	23½+	⅛
16⅛	10⅝	Flowers .44	3.9	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20	15⅝	FlukeJ s		14	345	u20⅝	20	20⅝+	½
8⅝	5⅝	Foodrm .50	7.5	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
25⅛	9⅝	ForestC .10	.6	8	51	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+	⅝
9	4⅛	ForestLab		87	u	9½	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	FranklnRt		28	187	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Franks .36	4.1	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅛	18⅛	Frantz 1a	5.1	5	5	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅛
6⅞	4½	Friedm .24b	4.0	4	18	6	6	6	
15⅝	3⅝	FriendFr		306	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13	8	Frionq s .40	4.8	3	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7	5⅝	Frschs .30b	4.4	4	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA .20b	1.6	6	94	12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
9⅝	4	FrontA wt			185	6	5⅝	5⅝	
— G—G—G —									
2½	1⅛	GIExpt		13	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6½	3	GIT		1		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	4⅝	GRI .30	6.3	7	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	GTI		16	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9⅝	4⅝	Galaxy .06i	1.2	5	44	5	4⅞	5	
13⅛	6⅝	Garan .60	8.8	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
28½	15	GatLet .40b	1.8	9	235	23⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
24⅞	18⅝	GelmSc n		22	38	d24⅝	23⅝	24 —	⅝
5	2⅝	GnEmp .32b	6.9	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	GenExp			205	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
5½	2⅝	GnHous		3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5	2⅝	Genisco		8	56	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8	4⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.2	7	12	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
37⅛	13⅝	GerbSc .28	.5	15	142	u38⅝	35⅝	37½+	1⅞
18⅛	15⅝	GiantF s 1	5.7	5	174	17⅛	17½	17½	
13½	7⅝	GnfYell g.60e			56	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
9⅝	5	Glasrock .10	1.1	17	18	u9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Glatflr 1.20	4.0	6	33	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞—	⅛
30	16⅝	Glnmr .88	3.0	8	20	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Globeln .70	6.4	10	16	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Glosser .44	5.2	5	3	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
5⅝	3	Globiatt			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅛	3	GldnCyc			26	4⅝	4½	4½	
44⅝	13⅝	GldNugt .08i	.4	35	175	20⅝	19⅞	20 —	⅝
13	7	GoldWH .64	6.3	6	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
1	⅛	Goldfield			59	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			75	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
26	19	GormR 1.20a	5.7	7	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14	7⅛	GrandAu .32e	2.6	7	32	u12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl .50	5.0	6	36	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA			89	4	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	GtAmInd		4	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
14⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP		73	535	14½	14⅛	14½	
34½	18⅝	GtLkCh .28	.8	14	158	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	GtLakR .03t		24	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	Greenmn		15	26	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	GREIT .40	3.8	20	25	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	GrossT 1.44	6.0	7	11	24	23⅝	24 +	⅛
27⅛	14½	Gulfford .88	3.4	4	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
54⅝	24⅝	GlfCan g1.40			255	47⅝	45⅝	46⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5	Gultstrm		7	28	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
— H—H—H —									
3⅝	1⅝	HalcoPd		4	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
15	9⅛	HallsM .80	6.5	5	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5	Hamptn .45t	12.	3	36	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16⅛	12	Hanfrd .88	7.0	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8½	5⅛	HanSgRt			22	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
33⅝	22½	Harland 1	3.0	11	170	33	32⅝	33 +	⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Harvey		7	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12	8⅝	Hasting .40	5.3	5	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7½	5⅝	HowalA			5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	3½	HlthCh		16	16	6	5⅞	6	
10⅛	6	HelthM .30	3.3	5	6	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	HelnWr .39e	4.6	7	17	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Heinick .10	2.2	8	4	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HelmMtg			15	2⅛	2½	2⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	HIGInc .06r	.7	8	37	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14⅛	8	HiShear .40	3.0	5	119	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
9⅛	4⅝	Histrnic .20	2.7	9	45	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
13⅛	5⅝	HollyCp		13	97	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅜
35	15	Hormel 1.48	4.7	6	3	32	31⅝	31⅝	
19⅝	8⅝	HornHar		23	48	18⅛	18	18 —	¼
13⅛	8½	HospMt .60	5.2	2	11	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel 1.85e	9.4	11	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
8	5	HousRon .50b	6.3	5	56	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
27½	13½	HouOM .80	4.0	13	680	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69	7.8		53	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅝
28⅝	6⅝	HowelC .40	1.6	8	31	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
5	2⅝	Howell .15e	3.2	25	62	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
31½	24	HubellA 1.56	5.2	7	11	30⅛	30	30	
31⅝	23⅝	HubellB 1.56	5.2	7	2	30	30	30 —	⅛
27	23⅝	Hubbl pf2.06	8.2		5	25	25	25 +	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	HuckMf .32a	1.9	8	13	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅜
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn		3	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
66	33⅝	HudBO g 2			13	61½	60½	60½—	1
8½	3⅛	HuntH .20	2.7	8	63	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
54	27⅝	HuskyO g 1			1441	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	
— I—I—I —									
5⅝	3½	ICH .15e	3.2	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	ICM .50e	4.7	14	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅛	3½	IFS Ind .14	1.8	8	58	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.2	4	6	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
9⅝	7	IRT Pr .57e	6.1	13	105	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅝	ITI		9	39	15-16	11-16	15-16+	¼
8⅛	6⅝	ImpCh .35e	4.6	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
2 5-16	1½	ImpGp .09e	4.5	6	2	2	2	2 +	1-16
10⅛	3⅛	Imperind		4	32	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
33½	17½	ImprOil A g1			187	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝+	⅛
3	1	InflightSv		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
2⅝	1	Inotex		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛	
26⅛	11⅛	Instron .40	1.9	8	8	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
2	1	InstrSys		25	255	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	IntegRes		6	45	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
14⅝	6	IntCtyGs g.32			257	14⅛	13⅝	14 —	⅛
20⅛	10⅝	Intrmk .20r	1.3	3	3	15	15	15 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	IntBnknt		8	89	3	3	3	
7⅛	5⅝	IntCtrls n		6	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
3½	1	IntFdSvc			77	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36⅝	17½	IntGenl 1.40	3.9	5	26	36⅝	35½	35½—	⅛
8⅝	4½	IntProt .30	3.9	4	155	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	IntSeaw .60	8.9	7	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			83	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	7⅝	Intplast .30	2.7	10	62	11⅛	10⅝	11 +	⅛
4⅝	1½	InvestFla			1	5	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
26⅝	15½	Ionics		12	29	26	25½	25⅝—	⅛
34½	17½	IroqBrd .36	2.0	8	30	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Irvinind .10	2.2		4	4½	4⅝	4½—	⅛
8⅛	6¼	IsraelD .67e	9.4		10	7⅝	7	7⅛	
— J—J—J —									
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	8.0	6	4	5	5	5	
17⅛	10⅝	Jacobs .50b	3.7	7	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
11⅛	4½	Jensen 1.50t	31.	4	49	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2	Jetero .05e	1.4	44	19	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		8	10	3	3	3	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅛	4⅝	JohnPd .36	7.2	12	45	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
10⅝	2⅛	JuniperP			86	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Jupiter		2	13	u13	12⅝	12⅞+	½
— K—K—K —									
8½	3⅛	KTelln .30e	3.8	49	83	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	KaneMil wt			3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10⅝	3½	KapokT		18	7	4½	4⅝	4½	
17½	7⅝	KenalCp		8	115	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.1	5	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6½	3⅛	Ketchm .23t	5.4	16	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	⅛	Kidde wt			18	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	2½	KinArk		9	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	15⅝	KingRd s .32	1.5	7	53	22	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
27⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx		9	35	u28	27½	27½+	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Kit Mfg		4	5	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
18	17	Knoga n		13	149	u18⅝	17⅝	18	
7	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
— L—L—L —									
6⅛	3	LSB .23t	5.9	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	LaBarge .06	2.8	19	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	3.1	8	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	LafyRad			13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
3½	2	LakeSh g			25	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
10	4⅛	Landmk		164		9½	8⅝	9½+	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Laneco .20b	2.3	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
16⅛	13	LazKap n.40	2.6	4	21	15½	15⅝	15½+	½
21	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	2.9	8	11	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	¼
8½	3⅛	LeePh		8	37	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	LehighP		4	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LeisureT		4	18	4	3⅝	4	
12	5⅝	LiblyFb .39t	5.1	4	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Lightolr .24	2.6	5	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	LincAm		7	33	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
4⅝	2	LloydsE			2	2	2	2	
4½	2½	Lodge .08e	3.8	8	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33⅛	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.9	8	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
27½	9⅛	LoewT wt			1046	u27⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	¼
19⅝	9⅛	Logicon		9	68	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅛	LundyEl		7	27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Lydall .70	7.1	6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	LynchCo		3	49	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	Lynnwear		3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
— M—M—M —									
7⅛	3⅝	MPO		5	3	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Macks .20	3.1	5	17	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Macrod		27	162	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
20½	17½	MePS 1.84	9.6	5	2	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
9⅞	6½	MonrC .60	6.7	6	17	9	9	9 +	⅛
1 11-16	⅝	Marinda		8	95	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛—	1-16
17	8⅝	Marine .28e	1.7	6	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25	11.		25	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Marshln		38	9	6	6	6 —	⅛
23⅝	11⅝	MartPr .40	3.2	6	12	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅛
15⅝	8½	Masind .60a	6.3	15	24	10⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
27½	16⅛	MtlRsh s.20	.7	16	32	27⅝	26⅞	27½	
12½	9½	Matrix s		17	46	u13½	12⅝	13 +	?
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec		12	4	3⅝	4		
7⅝	3⅛	McCulO		19	691	6⅝	6	6½+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	McKeon		4	20	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
22⅝	14½	Means 1.20	5.6	8	57	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Medalst .50	5.1	4	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp		10	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
25⅝	17	MediaG .72	2.8	9	25	u25½	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10⅛	Meenan n.24	1.5	9	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
13½	7	Megaint .24	2.5	5	13	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
25⅝	12⅝	MEMCo 1	7.2	7	24	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
12	8⅝	MercSL .50b	4.3	5	72	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
12	6⅝	MetPro .15	1.4	9	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
37⅝	28	Metpth .32	1.3	23	182	25	24½	25 +	½
4⅝	1⅝	Metrocar		116	235	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	MichGen		325	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛	
10	5	MchSug .40	4.4	16	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅛	4⅝	Mickibry .16	3.5		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	6	MidldCo .20	2.1	4	95	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	11⅝	MidlGls .40b	2.3	11	x45	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	⅜
11⅛	6⅛	Miller H		7	7	11	11	11	
8	2⅝	MissnIT		74	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
34⅝	13⅝	MitchlE .20	.6	13	73	32⅝	31½	31½—	⅛
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .50	2.4	8	5	20½	20½	20½	
19⅝	11	Moog .40b	2.3	10	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6	MrgGth .76e	7.8	15	24	u 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9	4½	MortnSh .32	5.0	5	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7	MotlSM .20	2.2	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
27	16⅛	MtVMil 1a	3.7	5	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Movielab		7	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
— N—N—N —									
18⅛	11	NFC n .20	1.2	21	157	16⅝	16	16⅝+	1⅛
18	9⅛	Napco .20	2.1	6	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10	4⅛	Narda .20	2.2	8	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11	NCnvSt n.50	3.8	9	27	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	NatEdu .18t	2.0	6	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16½	10	NHIIE		8	1	15	15	15 +	⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney			22	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
10½	4⅝	NtPatent			125	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5	NtSecR .60	9.2	18	9	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn .20	4.4	5	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
11⅛	3⅝	NelsLB .75t	7.1	9	484	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	NestLM .05e	1.5	9	12	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	NHamp .88a	3.6	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrla .05e	2.9	9	70	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16⅝	9	NMxAr .30e	2.3	44	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11	8⅛	NPinRt s.84	8.2	15	83	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
11	5⅝	NProc .55e	7.7	8	73	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
31⅛	23	NYTim .90	3.6	18	23	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	NewbE .50	5.5		18	9⅛	9	9⅛	
14⅝	10⅛	Newcor s.56	4.6	5	3	12½	12	12½+	⅜
32⅛	17⅝	NiagFSv .80	3.2	6	7	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
6½	3⅛	Nichols .02r	.6	3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Nolex		19	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
13⅝	7½	Norin .40	3.7	4	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Norl pf 1.50	12.		2	12½	12½	12½	
25	6⅛	Nortek .08	.9	6	427	9	8½	9 +	⅜
25⅛	13⅛	NoARoy .24	1.3	5	19	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
15	7⅛	NoCdO g			17	51	11⅛	10⅝	11
13⅛	12	NoestBk n1.04	8.6	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	½
48½	41⅝	NIPS pf4.25	9.9		z10	43	43	43	
19⅝	10	NuclDta		10	10	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
36⅛	18	Numac g.07t			688	u37⅝	35⅛	36 —	⅛
— O—O—O —									
4⅞	2⅛	OEA .10e	2.1		23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	.8	7	73	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10	9⅛	OhSealy s.64	6.6	8	9	u10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
23⅝	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.0	15	13	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
44½	25	OOklep		11	z550	33½	33	33	
14⅛	7⅛	OriolelH .50e	4.5	5	16	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand		18	16	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	OxfordFt		71	6	5	5	5	
9⅛	4½	OzarkA .20e	3.1	6	121	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
— P—Q —									
2⅝	⅝	PF Ind			3430	u 2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA 1.50	10.		19	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
16	13	PGEpfB 1.37	10.		3	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
14½	12	PGEpfC 1.25	10.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
14⅝	11	PGEpfD 1.25	9.4		21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfG 1.20	9.5		40	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
29½	24½	PGEpfW 2.57	9.8		8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	9.6		48	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	9.8		11	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
30⅝	25	PGEpfS 2.62	9.6		262	27⅛	26⅝	27¼+	½
13½	10⅛	PGEpfH 1.12	9.6		23	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	PGEpfR 2.37	9.8		7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19⅝	PGEpfP 2.05	9.8		2	21	21	21	
23½	19⅝	PGEpfO 2	9.5		31	21	20⅝	21 +	¼
23	18½	PGEpfM 1.96	9.7		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
26	20⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	10.		2	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
24	19½	PGEpfK 2.04	9.5		3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
26⅛	21⅝	PGEpfJ 2.32	10.		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	1
21⅛	12⅛	PacTrst 1	4.9	11	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
23½	9⅛	PacScle .40	2.9	8	37	14	13⅝	14 —	⅛
34½	27⅝	PallCp .52	1.5	14	48	34⅝	33⅝	34 +	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	PalamrF			3	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pantast .30	7.1	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n		21	133	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	ParaPk		4	5	5	5		
7⅛	2⅝	ParkEl		11	51	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅜
33½	18⅛	Parsons 1	3.0	8	94	u33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+	⅜
6½	4½	PatFash .10e	1.7	3	7	6	6	6 +	⅛
13	6½	Patagon		6	36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
15⅛	7⅝	PatoC 2e	13.	5	39	15	15	15	
9⅛	5⅝	PeerTu .32	3.6	5	8	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
2	⅝	PennDix wt			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10½	PenEM .60	3.8	6	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	PenTr 1	6.7	5	28	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .42t	9.9	7	48	4⅛	4	4⅛	
21½	14⅛	PenRE 1.65	7.8	9	10	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	⅜
2½	⅝	Pentron		11	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.7	5	12	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
23⅝	10	PepCom .48a	2.6	7	51	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅜
15⅝	8½	Perini .40	3.0	14	18	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
17⅛	6⅝	PetLew		13	179	16⅝	16⅛	16½—	¼
13½	13⅛	PetLe pf1.65	12.		84	13½	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7½	PhilLD .68r	8.5	4	10	8	8	8	
5⅛	2	Phoenix			29	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	7	PicNPay .28	2.3	8	28	12	11⅝	12	
6⅝	2⅝	PionrSys		1	50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅛	5½	PitWVa .56	9.1	8	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	
36⅛	23⅝	Pittway 1.65	4.6	7	14	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzain n		19	76	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Plantind		22	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2	PlymRA		16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅛	⅝	Polaron		3	20	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PostCp n .50	2.6	8	3	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
22	10⅝	PrairleO g			8	17⅝	17	17⅛+	½
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb 1	8.2	6	20	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PrattRd .30	4.4	8	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
28	22⅛	PrenHa 1.36	5.6	9	7	24½	24½	24½	
4⅝	1⅝	PresRIB		2	3	4½	4⅛	4½—	⅛
20⅛	6⅝	Presley .64	3.2	6	135	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
19½	14⅝	Preston g.90			7	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
25⅝	7	PrimMt		18	33	19½	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10½	ProCT 1.28e	8.8	11	11	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
13⅛	9½	ProvGas .92	8.6	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.3	7	7	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PgSP pfC2.34	10.		7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
26⅝	23	PgSP pfD2.34	9.4		39	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
15	7⅝	PulteH s.24	1.8	3	61	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
13⅝	9⅛	Punta pf1.10	9.2		31	12½	12	12	
14⅝	6⅝	Purpac .06e	.4	27	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
		Qualinn n.30e	4.3	5	195	7⅛	7	7	
— R—R—R —									
12⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.3	7	26	10⅝	10½	10½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4½	2	REDM		5	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	RET			26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
46	42½	RET pf 4.38	9.6		10	45½	45½	45½+	⅜
17⅝	8⅛	RHMed .20r	1.1	11	60	u18	17⅝	18 +	½
4⅛	2⅛	RSC .10	3.3	12	x4	3⅛	3	3	
8⅛	5⅛	Ragan .10e	1.5	9	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
22½	12⅛	RnchEx .10e	.7	5	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	½
26⅛	10⅝	RangrO g			278	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg 1.20	4.0	8	65	31	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1½	RapAm wt			31	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
3½	2	RathP			3	2½	2⅝	2½	
32⅝	13½	Raylnd .40	2.2	14	23	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21⅛	14½	REInv 1.60	7.5	12	11	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
13⅝	10	RlacT 1.40	12.	5	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw wt			30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	ReevesT		238	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4	RelsTr .28	5.0	4	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
15½	8⅛	RegalB .72	4.7	9	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
21⅝	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.6	7	189	u22⅛	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
17⅝	6⅛	RepGyp .40	2.4	5	78	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
		RepGyp wt			5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
25	22	RNY pf2.12	8.9		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
25⅝	11⅝	ResrhCot .24	1.6	9	63	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
69½	20⅛	Resrt A		7	381	47⅝	46⅝	46½—	⅛
108	27	Resrt B		10	z100	69	68⅛	68⅛—	1⅛
7⅛	2⅝	RestAssc		8	22	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore		9	34	10	9⅝	10	
22⅝	14⅛	RioIOil n			55	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	¼
9⅝	3⅝	RiblelP .12	2.1	4	90	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Richton .44	7.5	13	42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
56⅝	27½	RileyCo		18	31	54⅛	54	54⅛+	⅛
34⅛	24	RioAlgo g1.58			12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
16⅛	8⅝	Robntch			127	13	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
7½	4½	Roblin .12	2.0	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10	Rockway 1b	7.1	6	x7	14⅛	14	14 +	⅛
22⅝	20⅝	Rogers s.12	.6	13	26	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
8	4⅛	Rossmr		4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm		37	24	2½	2⅝	2½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco		38	102	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
19	10⅝	Russell .48	3.8	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
— S—S—S —									
6⅛	3⅝	SFM .24	5.1	7	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
3½	1½	SGSec			4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70	11.		63	15⅝	15	15⅝	
9⅝	4	SSP			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
17⅝	9⅛	Salem .40a	2.5	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10⅝	8	SDgo pf .88	9.1		24	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	⅛
26⅝	22	SDgo pf2.47	11.		13	23⅝	23½	23½+	⅛
29	23⅛	SDgo pf2.68	11.		1	25	25	25 +	⅛
22⅛	14⅝	SFrRE 1.60	7.1	17	12	22⅝	22⅛	22½+	⅛
2⅝	7-16	SFRE wt			33	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
14⅛	5½	Sandate .40	4.8	4	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	SchelbE .56	11.	19	24	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Schnult 1	5.2	4	15	19½	18⅝	19⅛+	½
5	2⅛	Schiller		6	21	5	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6	3	Schrodr .04t		7	4	3	3	3 —	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Schwab n		7	11	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SciMat .10	3.0	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
43½	29⅛	Scope .50	1.1	9	2	43½	43⅛	43½	
41⅛	20	ScurryR g		13	7	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
22½	16	SbdAM .40	2.2	3	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
11⅛	3⅛	Sealctro		8	41	u11½	11½	11½+	½
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg			29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Selas .36	3.9	10	39	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	SelloAsc		8	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	Srvisco .40	5.9	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4	ShaerS .40e	5.5	6	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10½	8½	Sharon s.50	5.5	8	60	9⅝	9	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5	Showln .40	8.0	5	7	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
7⅝	2½	ShetrR		5	34	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell		9	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42½	19	Showbt 1	4.4	7	19	23⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
28⅛	12⅝	Sierrcln .30	1.2	12	11	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Silco s .28	3.4	7	14	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
20½	10	Sigma .40	2.4	7	21	17	17	17 —	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Sikes A .45e	5.6	4	78	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
15⅛	10⅛	Sllolnc .40	2.9	4	8	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
14⅛	3⅝	Silvrcst		18	48	6½	5½	6⅛+	⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	6.1	9	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	2⅛	Solitron		14	127	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
26⅛	20⅝	SonderB .40	1.6	8	11	25½	25½	25½	
11⅝	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.5	3	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	9⅝	SoetCap .80a	7.1	15	7	11⅛	11	11⅛+	½
12⅛	10	SCEd pf1.02	9.3		1	11	11	11 —	⅛
13	10⅛	SCEd pf1.08	9.7		8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17½	13	SCEd pf1.45	9.6		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
19⅝	16⅛	SCEd pf1.30	6.8		5	19	19	19 —	⅛
27⅛	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30	9.1		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
26½	21⅝	SCEd pf2.21	9.2		2	24	24	24	
103	89	SCEd pf8.70	9.0		1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝+	1⅝
106⅝	91	SCEd pf8.96	9.2		2	97	97	97	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11	7⅛	SwFIBk .50	5.6	6	22	9⅛	9	9	
29⅝	24	SwFIB pf2.18	8.7		3	25	25	25 +	⅛
15⅝	9	SpecltyR		6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15	6½	Spector .42e	3.8	4	57	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
6⅝	3½	Spectro .19t	3.6		34	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3½	SpedOP .14r	2.6	9	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
6⅝	3	Spencer .16	3.4	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26½	15⅝	StaffrdL		14	3	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
27	19⅝	StdAlln 1	3.7	6	16	u27½	27	27	
27	27½	StCoast 1.60	6.3	9	2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
15⅛	6	StdMerl		25	128	14	13⅝	13⅝+	½
31⅝	20⅝	StdShr .60t	2.1	7	6	29⅝	29	29⅛+	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stange .20	2.5	6	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Stoned		3	71	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13½	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.9	4	4	13½	13½	13½	
3⅛	1⅛	Stardust		1	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4	Steelmt .24b	3.5	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2½	9-16	SterlBcp wt			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	15-16	SterlEI		7	26	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Stevknit			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅛	6½	StrutW .30b	1.9	19	82	16⅝	16	16⅛+	¼
5	2⅝	SueAnn .24e	8.0	7	11	3	3	3 +	⅛
2⅛	1	Summit		7	4	1½	1½	1½	
5½	3⅝	SunCityl .25	5.6	15	20	4⅝	4½	4½	
17⅝	7	Sunair .60	5.2	7	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
31⅛	14	Sundnc .16b	.6		97	26⅝	26½	26½+	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	SunshJr .36	4.5	7	69	u 8	7½	8 +	⅛
12⅛	8½	Supind s.25	2.7	5	28	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6	SupSurg .32	3.6	6	10	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
31	29⅝	Supron s		24	155	u32⅝	30⅝	31⅛+	1
10½	4⅝	Susqueh		7	47	6⅛	6	6⅛	
13⅛	9½	Susqh pf 1	10.		14	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
1⅛	⅛	SutrMtg wt			6	⅛	13-16	⅛	
7⅝	3½	Synloy .30b	4.4	13	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
39⅝	24½	Syntex 1.10	2.7	11	1861	u41⅛	40	40½+	⅝
21½	19⅛	Sysco s .40	1.9	8	51	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅛
23⅝	10⅝	SystEng		11	110	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	SysPln .20	4.0	4	71	5⅛	4⅝	5 +	⅜
— T—T—T —									
13⅛	6⅛	TEC .40	4.9	12	8	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	TFI		7	12	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	TobPd .20	1.4	7	13	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Talleyin wt			9	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
14⅛	8	TandB 1e	7.9	7	16	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
14⅛	7	Tonnet .28	3.9	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty 1.20b	10.		19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	TechSym		10	43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	4	TechOp		9	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅛	TechTp .07r	3.3	10	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
53⅝	19⅝	TelonR		44	8	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
15½	7⅝	TeleCm .60	4.4	4	82	13½	13	13½+	½
29⅝	15⅛	Telflex .40	1.3	13	154	u31⅛	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
22⅛	12	Telscl .60	3.5	12	227	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
6	1⅝	Tenna		7	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Tenney s		10	3	5½	5½	5½+	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor		13	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛	4⅝	TerraC .10t			206	7⅛	6⅝	7 +	⅜
15½	5⅝	TetraT		11	14	7⅝	7	7⅝+	½
16⅝	7⅛	TextAir .16	1.3	13	616	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	½
54⅛	48	TxPL pf4.56	9.4		z25	48½	48½	48½—	½
1⅛	½	ThorCp			100	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Thorofar		11	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24½	14½	Thriftm 1.20	5.3	4	74	23	22½	22⅝	
7	3	Tidwell		4	27	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.3	3	32	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	ToppsG .28	3.9		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
27⅛	9⅝	TollPet g.32			391	21⅝	20⅝	21 +	⅛
19⅛	4⅝	TolPet wt			72	14	13⅝	14	
6⅝	2	TownCtry		12	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux .05e	.9	7	31	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
12⅛	7⅝	TransOil .05e	.5	17	97	10½	10	10½	
9⅝	4⅝	Tradwy .20	3.2	11	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7	TriSM .60	7.7	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18½	9⅝	TrioCp .20	1.8	6	5	11	11	11	
40⅝	5⅝	TuboMx		14	183	25⅝	24½	25⅛+	⅜
35⅝	23⅛	TurnrC 2	7.0	7	8	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	TwinFr .20	3.4	7	20	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
— U—U—U —									
12½	7⅛	U&I		59	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4½	2⅝	UIP .24	6.0	6	20	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
5½	2⅛	UNA .20	4.3	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS .40b	6.5	7	4	6⅛	6	6	
8⅛	4⅝	Unimax		4	12	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
16	11⅛	UAirPd .64b	4.7	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3½	1⅛	UnFoods .05e	2.1	119	55	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCo		20	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	USFllr .32	2.2	9	278	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	7⅛	UnRIT .83e	7.8	13	36	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅜
4½	2⅛	USRdium			12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	USRBR 1a	6.2	7	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6½	UnityB		12	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6	3⅝	UnivClg .05	1.0	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17½	10⅛	UnivRs .32	2.2	13	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15	9	UnivRu .72	7.5	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
— V—V—V —									
16⅝	10⅝	Valmac .80	7.1	12	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Valspar .36	5.2	7	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
7⅝	2	ValueL .06e	2.4		8	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Verit		6	1	2⅛	2½	2½+	⅛
35	16½	VermtA .32b	1.4	9	1	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
9½	4⅛	Vernitrn .10	1.4	7	114	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8½	2⅛	Vertiple		5	20	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1½	Vesely		179	37	5½	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	VintageE		2	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8	4⅝	Virco .16b	3.2	4	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
12⅝	7	Vishay		8	75	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
7	3⅛	VisualG .16	3.2	7	32	5	5	5 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅛	9⅝	Voplex .52	5.1	5	6	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
6	2⅛	VulcCp .20	3.6	4	15	5½	5⅝	5½+	⅛
— W—W—W —									
7½	2⅝	WTC .02t		34	14	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
10	6⅛	Wockht .40b	5.4	7	7	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3½	2	WodelEa			3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25⅝	10⅝	Walnoco .12	.5	16	71	23⅝	22½	22 +	⅛
26⅛	18	Walco .80b	4.0	6	4	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	WallcS .12	2.0	15	11	6	5⅝	6	
20⅛	17	Wang B s.16	.8	18	239	u21⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
21⅝	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.3	18	38	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WshHm		18	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅝	21⅝	WshPst s.36	1.5	9	69	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	WRIT 2.12	7.6	16	1	28	28	28 +	⅛
7⅛	5	Watsco .30	5.0	7	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
3½	2⅛	Welman			11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	7⅛	WeldTu .30b	1.7	8	21	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜
9½	6⅝	WescoFn .38	4.2	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
43⅝	20	Wstburn g1.40			91	38⅝	38	38 —	⅛
24⅛	11½	WstFin .48	1.8	4	256	u26½	24⅝	26⅛+	1⅞
15⅛	10⅝	WPacRR n		3	72	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅝	3⅝	Whipany .20	2.1		49	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall		7	30	6½	6	6½	
9	2	Wichita		34	19	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅝	8⅝	Wmhous .40	3.6	9	23	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
4	1⅛	WilsnB .15t			4	2	2	2 —	⅛
16½	10¼	Wincorp .40	2.5	44	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Winklm .44	5.0	8	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2	WolfHB .10e	3.5	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	WkWear .40	3.8	7	287	u10⅝	10	10½+	½
18⅝	10	Wrathr .10e	.6	43	139	17½	17	17	
1 7-16	⅝	WrighlH g			15	1 1-16	1	1 1-16+	1-16
33⅝	17⅝	Wynnln .60	1.9	10	80	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛+	¼
16	11⅛	WymBn .64	5.1	7	66	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
— X—Y—Z —									
10⅝	2	Xonics			36	5⅝	5	5 —	½
20⅝	11½	ZeroCp .48	2.4	9	12	20½	20½	20½	
17½	7	Zimmer .36	4.1	3	x16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 7, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
27561 Abitibi	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
3400 Agnico E	$7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3300 Agra Ind A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
3984 Alta Gas A	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
5 Alta Nat	$56⅝	56⅝	56⅝—	⅛
9830 Am Bonza	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
250 Andres W A	$14	14	14	
1300 Argus C pr	$9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2569 Asbestos	$44	43⅝	43⅝+	⅜
5100 Atco A	$21⅝	21	21⅛—	⅛
1300 BP Can	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	¼
4201 Bank N S	$24	23⅝	24	
4350 Baton B	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
103 Beth Cop A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
275 Bralor Res	$14½	14½	14½+	¼
200 Bramalea	$18⅝	18	18⅝	
150 Brenda M	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
4279 BCFP	$24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	½
1405 BC Phone	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
15700 Brunswk	$9	8⅝	9 —	⅛
300 Budd Con	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2450 CAE	$13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
300 Cad Fry	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5211 Cal Pow A	$45⅛	45	45 —	¼
2294 Camflo	$15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
2600 C Nor West	$13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
450 C Packrs	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
3903 Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
1133 Can Trust	$25½	25½	25½	
1000 C Tung	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	¼
50 CCablesy A	$11	11	11 +	⅛
300 Cdn Cel	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
11680 CI Bk Com	$27	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
2084 Cdn Tire A	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
3665 C Uitlies	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
1100 Cassiar	$12¼	12	12¼+	¼
1400 Celanese	$5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
225 C Holiday I	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26850 Con Distrb	$12½	12⅛	12½+	¼
2493 Cons Gas	$23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
2221 Con Fardy	415	405	405	—15
2000 Conwest	$7	6⅝	7	
17035 Coseka R	$9	8⅝	8⅝	
2130 Cralgmt	$7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
7385 Cyprus	$16⅞	16½	16⅝—	⅛
196350 Czar Res	$12½	11½	12¼+	⅞
10630 Daon Dev	$16⅝	15⅝	16¼+	½
400 Daon A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
25105 Denison	$28	27½	27⅝—	⅛
1525 Dicknsn	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5220 D Bridge	$36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
8814 Dofasco A	$33½	33	33½+	¼
120 Dom Store	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
378 Du Pont A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
150 Dylex L A	$11½	11½	11½+	¼
600 East Mal	159	159	159 —	1
800 Electhom A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2600 Emco	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7632 Falcon C	$7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
3734 Fibrg Nik A	$59	57½	58⅛	
450 Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
1600 Francana	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	½
1100 G M Res	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
400 G Distrb w	265	265	265	
3800 Gibraltar	$7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
5000 Granduc	140	137	137	— 7
8003 Gt Oil Sds	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
1800 GL Forest	$47	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
94 Greyhnd	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
500 H Group A	420	420	420	+ 5
1200 Hard Crp A	310	310	310	+10
2350 Harlequin	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
1800 Hawker	$13⅛	12½	13⅛+	⅛
200 Hayes D	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
225 H Bay Co	$27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
5615 IAC	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
200 Indal	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2200 Inland Gas	$13	13	13 —	¼
824 Int Mogul	$6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
4199 Intpr Pipe	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
850 Inv Grp A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅜
900 Ivaco	$17	17	17 —	⅛
1500 Jannock	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
4135 Kaiser Re	$24½	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
2110 Kam Kotia	490	485	485	
2498 Kerr Add	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6838 Labatt A	$23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
1300 Lab Min	$40⅝	40½	40½	
6630 Lacana	$5⅝	5⅝	5½—	⅛
500 LOnt Cem	$5	5	5 —	⅛
902 LL Lac	390	385	390	+ 5
1475 Lob Co A	430	420	430	+10
1020 Lob Co B	430	420	420	+10
400 MICC	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
100 Mclan H A	$22	22	22 +	⅛
25127 MB Ltd	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	⅜
1650 McGraw H	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4400 Molson A	$25	24⅝	25 +	½
75000 Molson B	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅜
4286 Moore	$36½	36	36½	
760 Murphy	$23½	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
1000 Nat Trust	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
12171 Noranda	$48⅝	48⅛	48⅝—	⅛
12556 Norcen	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
14635 NTecm B w	$23½	23	23½+	⅜
3087 Nowsco W	$37	37	37	
115481 Oakwood P	$13⅝	13	13½+	1
3300 Ocelot B	$17½	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
2725 Oshawa A	$9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
2500 Pose Pet	$17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
1241 Pamour A	$7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
305 PanCan P	$55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
20 Patino N V	$22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
1450 Pembina	$9½	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
100 Petrofina	$36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	¼
1800 Pevto Oils	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
550 Pine Point	$35⅛	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
15300 Place G	295	280	294	— 1
2050 Placer	$30	29½	30 +	⅛
500 Ram	$10	9⅞	10	
300 Redpath	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
1311 Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
400 Reichhold	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
4485 Revnu Prp	175	167	175	+ 9
2400 Roman	$33	32½	32⅝+	⅛
170 Rothman	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15034 Sceptre	$7½	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
1200 Scotts A	$12¼	12	12¼+	¼
5999 Shell Can	$23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	½
6859 Sherritt	$10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
611 Simpsn S A	$8	8	8	
302 Slater Sil	$17	16½	17	
900 Southm	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛+	¼
650 St Brodcst	$11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
10301 Stelco A	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
1400 Steep R	395	390	390	— 5
3300 Sulpetro B	$14⅛	14½	14⅛—	⅛
80 Tara	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
1000 Teck Cor A	$14⅛	14½	14½+	⅛
710 Teck Cor B	$14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
1300 Teledyne	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
241 Tex Can	$71	71	71 +	¼
205 Thom N A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3088 Tor Dm Bk	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
505 Torstar B	$20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
3756 Traders A	$17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
8895 Trns Mt A	$10½	10½	10½—	⅛
5323 TrCan PL	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
2725 Turbo Cl B	$15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7790 UGas A	$11⅛	11½	11⅝—	⅛
4300 Union Oil	$28	27⅝	27⅝	
550 U Keno	$14⅛	14	14	
3562 U Siscoe	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	
500 Von Der	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3142 Verst! Cor	$22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
425 Weldwod	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
2165 West Mine	$6½	6⅛	6½	
10 Weston	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	½
600 Woodwd A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
1040 Yk Bear	$8⅝	8½	8½—	¼

Total sales 4,126,220 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 7, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
200 AlgomaSt	$26⅝	26½	26½—	⅛
3800 Bnk Mont	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
808 Con Cml	$13½	13	13 —	⅛
200 Cdn Ind	$23	23	23	
785 CanSo Rv	$63	63	63	—7
1000 Con Bath	$14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
400 Dom TxlA	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
1672 FCA Int	300	300	300	
400 Power Cp	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
1400 Royal Bk	$43⅛	43	43 +	⅛
1113 RoyTrstco	$15½	15⅛	15⅛—	½
900 Utd Asbest	330	325	325	—5

Total sales 478,327 shares.

Canadian Indexes

August 8, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	262.81	261.25
Toronto	1,565.20	1,555.90

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 8, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10⅛ - 10⅛	6⅛ - 6⅛	1⅛ - 1½	14⅛ - 14⅛	11⅛ - 11⅛
2 M.	10⅛ - 10⅛	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	14½ - 14⅝	11 5/16 - 11 9/16
3 M.	10 3/16 - 10 15/16	6½ - 6⅝	1½ - 1⅝	14⅛ - 14⅛	11⅛ - 11⅛
6 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	6 13/16 - 6 15/16	2⅛ - 2½	14⅛ - 14½	11 15/16 - 12 3/16
1 Y.	10 9/16 - 10 11/16	6⅞ - 7	2⅛ - 2½	13½ - 13⅝	11 15/16 - 12 1/16

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 8, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7⅝	8⅛
AFAProt	7⅝	8⅝
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	5⅝	5⅝
AddisnW	10⅝	11
AdvRoss	5	5⅝
AdvMicr	35	35⅝
AlexAlex	29⅝	30½
Allcolnc	30	31
AllynB	13½	14⅛
AFinCp	29	29⅝
AFurn	6⅝	7⅛
AGreet	12⅝	13
AIntGp	55⅝	56⅝
AMicros	22½	23
AWeldng	18	19
Amterr	3⅝	4 1-16
Anodite	8½	8⅝
AnheusB	23⅝	24⅝
AnloCp	7½	8
ArdenGp	4⅛	4½
ArkWGs	23⅛	24⅛
AsdCalo	23	23⅝
AtlGsLt	16⅝	17⅛
BairdCp	6½	7
BangHE	14⅝	14⅝
BkamRt	17⅝	18⅛
BasicRs g	8	8⅝
BassfFr	18½	19⅛
BaylsMk	18⅛	19⅛
Beeline	8	9
BetzLab	33⅝	34½
BlbbCo	14⅝	14⅝
BirdSon	23⅛	24
Birtchr	2	2⅛
BlkHillP	27⅛	28
Bonanza	3⅛	3½
BrookS	28	29½
BrwTom	23⅝	24⅛
Buckbee	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	20⅝	21⅛
BurnupS	6⅛	6⅛
CalWtSu	34	35½
ConradH	1⅝	2⅛
CapSwC	13⅝	14⅛
CapInAir	4½	4⅝
CareCp	7⅛	8⅛
CnVtPS	15⅛	16⅛
ChmLea	30½	32
ChesUtl	11⅛	12
CircleF	6⅛	7½
CitzUtA	39½	40⅛
CitzUtB	36⅛	37
ClarkJL	27	28½
ClowCp	7⅝	8⅛
ComCIH	26⅛	26⅝
CmlShr	21	23
CmwTel	42½	44½
ConPap	62½	63½
Crawfd	17½	18⅛
CrosTre	23⅛	23½
CutlrFed	2⅝	3½
Cyclfron	15⅝	16⅛
DanlyM	21⅛	22⅛
DtaDes	11⅝	12⅛
DaytMal	23⅝	25½
DeklbAg	28⅝	29½
DeLoxC	32½	33⅛
DetConT	12⅛	13⅛
DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅛
DigCrys	28⅛	29⅛
DixnCru	34	35½
Docutel	7⅛	7⅝
DolirGn	8⅝	9⅛
Donldsn	22⅛	23⅛
DoylDB	20	20⅝
DunkinD	14	14½
Durlron	17⅛	18⅛
EatnVnce	5⅛	6
EconLab	21⅝	22⅛
ElPasEl	10½	10⅝
ElderBe	8	8⅝
ElsNucl	7⅛	7⅝
ElModul	2⅝	2⅝
EnrDev	15⅛	16⅛
Entwistl	2½	3⅛
EatOil	40	41
EthanAl	37	38
Fabri	⅝	⅝
FidUnLt	68½	69½
FtBkSys	44	44⅝
FtBostn	19½	20⅛
FtEmpS	13⅛	14
FtWnFin	5⅝	6½
Flicker	12	12½
FloatPnt	11	11⅝
FlaWatU	⅝	⅝
ForestO	20⅛	21⅛
Formigli	2⅝	3
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	13⅛	14
GnRlEst	12	13½
GnRelns	87	89
GovEFn	11½	12⅛
GreenM	12⅝	13⅝
GreyAdv	37	40
Gifimst	15½	17
Gyrodyn	4⅛	5
Hardwke	18	18⅝
HrpRow	11⅛	12⅛
HarpGp	22	22⅝
Hartfml	17	17½
HenrdF	24⅝	25½
Halobm	2⅛	2⅝
Hoover	15⅝	15⅝
HarizRs	1⅝	2⅛
Hyatllnl	17½	18½
Infraind	4½	5
IntelCp	52	53
IntrcEnr	6	7
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	9⅛	10
IwaSoUt	25⅛	26⅛
JamWP h	8⅝	9⅝
Jamsby	17	17⅛
JiffyFd	⅝	1⅛
JoslynM	18⅛	19½
KalsSt pf	18⅛	19
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman	20½	21⅛
KmbAm	9⅛	10⅛
KaleGre	5-16	11-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	30½	32
Keuffel	16	17
Kimball	16⅛	16⅛
KingInt	12⅛	13⅛
KnapeV	15⅛	16⅛
Kratos	14	15
Lancein	19⅛	20½
LandRes	2⅛	3⅛
LoneCo	22½	23½
LtdStor	6	6⅛
LinBcst	47⅛	48
Loeelrn	9⅛	10⅛
MadsGE	15⅝	16½
MageliPet	4½	4⅝
MairRt h	1 9-16	1 13-16
Mallkrt	29⅛	30⅛
MatAssl	18	18½
MauiLP	29	30⅛
McCorm	17½	17⅝
McQuay	13	13⅛
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	8	8½
MidlRes	3⅝	3⅝
MidlBks	30	31
Millipr	28½	29⅛
MissVlG	13⅛	14⅛
MortCol	6⅝	6⅛
MoorePd	23½	25
MorgRes	1⅝	2⅛
Moslek	26⅝	27⅝
MotchM	39	40
MotClub	5⅝	5⅝
Mueller	26⅛	27½
NargCp	26½	28½
NatGOil	16⅛	17⅛
NwdRE	16	17
NJNGas	16⅛	16⅝
NielsnA	23⅝	24⅛
NielsnB	23⅛	24
NoCorGs	13⅛	14⅛
NoEOl un	74½	76
NwtNGs	13⅝	14⅛
NwstPS	18½	19
Noxell	19½	20
OgllvyM	20⅛	21
OhFerro	9	10
OtterTP	22⅛	23⅛
PCAInt	5½	6
PabstB	11⅛	12⅛
PcGaR	21½	22⅛
PauleyP	12⅛	13⅛
PeerMt	9½	10⅛
PenoEnl	16⅝	17⅛
Petrolit	45½	46½
Pettibon	21⅛	22⅛
PierceSS	9⅛	10½
Pinkrtn	33½	34½
PlonHIB	25	25½
Plastline	1⅝	2⅛
Possis	6	6⅝
Progrp	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	12⅝	13⅛
PurtBen	19	19⅛
PutDCap	9⅝	10⅛
RogenPr	10⅛	11
Raychm	87½	89½
Raymnd	29	30
RecgEq	6⅛	7⅛
RoadEx	27⅛	28½
RobbMy	44	46
Roselon	4⅛	5⅛
Rouse	14⅛	14½
RusStov	17⅛	17⅝
Sadlier	3⅛	4⅛
ScanDt	1⅝	2⅛
ScrippH	47	50
SelsDelt	12½	13
Svcmstr	28½	29½
Showmt	37	38
SolidStS	10⅛	11⅛
SColWtr	14⅛	15
SwElSv	15½	16⅛
Standyn	29⅛	30
StdRegs	27	28
StanHP	23⅛	24⅛
SterlSl	6⅛	6⅝
StrowCl	26	27½
SuperEl	10⅛	10⅝
TIME DC	5⅝	6⅛
Tampax	29	30
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	28½	30½
Tlprary	12	12½
TascoCp	18⅛	18⅛
TrnsOCO	18½	19½
TricoPd	48½	51½
TrlinOG	8	8½
TysonFd	8⅛	9⅝
UnMcGll	11	12
USSurg	20⅛	20⅛
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UVaBsh	26⅛	27⅛
UpPenP	16⅛	17⅛
ValyGas	12	13⅛
VonDvs	15⅛	16⅛
Velcro p	9⅛	10⅛
VideoCp	8⅝	8⅝
VoNBsh	16⅛	17⅛
WshEnr	16⅛	16⅛
WebbRs	28⅛	29½
Weldtrn	2	2⅛
WistnWg	9⅛	10⅛
WellsGo	8⅛	9⅛
WinMtg	4⅛	5⅛
WmorC	32⅛	33⅛
WoodLat	25⅛	26½
WWEng	8⅛	8⅝
Wrighnw	4⅛	4⅛
ZionUta	24⅛	25⅛

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 8, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond .... SF 705.25
— (d) Conbar .... SF 651.00
— (d) Grobar .... SF 616.00
— (d) Stockbar .... SF 726.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.48
— (d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 3.79
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. .... $ 9.43

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust .... $ 6.36
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund .... $ 19.11
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. .... $ 11.56
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. .... $ 28.79

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses .... SF 384.50
— (d) Canasec .... SF 430.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 60.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 62.50
— (d) Energie-Valor .... SF 83.00
— (d) Ussec .... SF 447.00
— (d) Europa-Valor .... SF 112.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra .... DM 19.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 64.20

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd. .... $ 5.03

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets .... $ 28.13
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $64.88
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund .... $ 34.19
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund .... $ 52.43
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. .... $ 15.87

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A .... £ 2.79
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B .... £ 7.82
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D .... £ 17.19

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. .... $ 46.10
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$ 10.32
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund .... $ 13.84
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund .... $ 7.75
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund .... $ 10.23

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $71.78
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia .... $ 18.40

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF374.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 304.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.11

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,326.00
— (r) Securswiss .... SF 1,004.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor .... SF 328.75
— (d) Intervalor .... SF 50.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 348.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 239.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 67.50
— (d) Universal Fund .... SF 72.19

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 21.75
— (d) Bond Invest .... SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest .... SF 62.76
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. .... SF 130.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh .... SF 101.50
— (d) Globinvest .... SF 52.75
— (d) Pacific Invest .... SF 65.75
— (d) Romeloc-Invest .... SF 286.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh .... SF 178.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 215.00

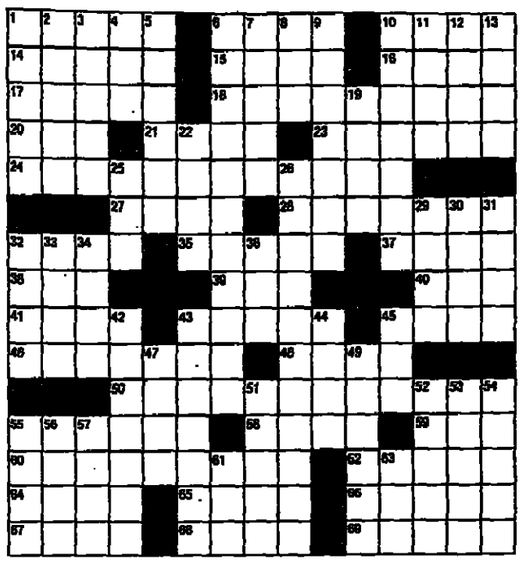
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds .... DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta .... DM 38.47
— (d) Unifonds .... DM 17.47
— (d) Unispecial I .... DM 68.39
— (d) Europafonds .... DM 25.82

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $8.23
(r) Arab Finance I.F. .... $ 1,003.86*
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) .... $ 7.48
(w) Austral. Select Fd. .... $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 123.80
(w) CAMIT .... $ 10.37
(w) Capital Gains Inv. .... $ 14.11
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,407.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund .... $ 228.25
(w) Citadel Fund .... $ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. .... $ 984.8o
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs .... $ 7.10
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.29
(d) Convertible Japan .... $ 8.77
(w) D.G.C. .... $ 44.37*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) .... $ 0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l .... $ 18.82
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $19.20
(d) Europe Obligations .... LF 1,143.00
(w) First Eagle Fund .... $ 4,983.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. .... $ 240.01
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 1,481.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 57.10
(d) Fonditalia .... $ 13.53
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... DM 40.85
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) .... $ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 6.32
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV .... $ 335.84
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel .... $ 32.15
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $713.02
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B .... $ 115.70
(d) Interfund S.A. .... $ 10.83
(w) Intermarket Fund .... $ 165.20
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) .... $ 24.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund .... $ 7.28
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 36.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques .... $ 54.96
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund .... $ 10.47
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.07
(w) Japan Selection Fund $65.57
(w) Japan Pacific Fund .... $ 40.17
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,540.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F .... $ 12.67
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F .... $ 31.01
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold .... $ 57.13
(w) Luxfund .... $ 28.40
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Can$ 10.00
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.14
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund .... $ 8.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund .... $ 1.75
(w) Nippon Fund .... $ 16.59
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund .... $ 5.40
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd .... $ 5.41
(w) N.A.M.F. .... $ 71.36
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund .... $ 30.74
(d) Rento Fund .... $ 59.80
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 846.00
(d) Safe Fund .... $ 4.23
(d) Safe Trust Fund .... $ 9.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 62.56
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) .... $ 15.39
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 93.20
(w) Sarea Fund .... $ 795.00
(w) Talent Global Fund .... $ 12.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) .... $ 49.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. .... $ 67.36
(w) Transpacific Fund .... $ 31.80
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 53.20
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas .... $ 0.99
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund .... $ 3.28
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. .... $ 104.77
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. .... $ 11.76
(w) Western Growth Fund .... $ 8.23
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd .... $ 486.70
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd .... $ 13.03
(w) Worldwide Securites $74.25
(w) Worldwide Special .... $ 1,543,445 5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated. ■ — ● - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

Herald Tribune
The international essential.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Set an example for
6 Tent part
10 Miniver
14 Overhead
15 The Harp of the heavens
16 Gaelic
17 Advice to a "workaholic"
18 Spellbound
20 U.N. labor body
21 Farm vehicle, for short
23 Vilified
24 Good gardener's need
27 Viva-voce
28 V or X, to a Roman
32 Viscous
35 *Studio platters*
37 Grayish blue
38 "—— atque vale"
39 Honeymoon sound
40 —— Marshall, U.S. historian
41 Flowerless plant
43 Peltry
45 *His job is going* to pot
46 Golfo di ——
48 —— d'Orsay (French Foreign Office)
50 Harsh pedagogue's statement to his class
55 Diving duck
58 Knicks' former coach
59 Pizarro's pelf
60 Hell's companion
62 Epic involving Achilles' wrath
64 To—— (precisely)
65 Fund-raiser's verb
66 Slowly: Musical dir.
67 Player on the range
68 Camelot colleen
69 Paves the way

DOWN

1 Gauguin's birthplace
2 White poplar
3 "Sirs" follower
4 A sister of Zsa Zsa
5 Breed of cattle? Right!
6 Buggy gridiron play
7 What mobs do in westerns
8 Offering at the Uffizi
9 City in N.J.
10 Beautiful belles
11 Parts of circles
12 "So that's how!"
13 Comedian Foxx
19 "Hallelujah! I'm ——"
22 "The —— Not Taken," Frost poem
25 Bean for Dr. Carver
26 Like the Minutemen at the bridge
29 Foolhardy
30 Part of a cart
31 Fall faller
32 Vessel for Finn
33 "Moon —— Miami," 1935 song
34 Prefix for wig or winkle
36 —— -disant (so-called)
42 Start of a postman's
43 Mink's summer place
44 Opposite of "No dice!"
45 Spy HQ
47 Hostess, in airline lingo
49 Officer under a praetor
51 Where lire are thrown daily
52 Meat-counter display
53 *Emulate* Bryan
54 Everybody, in Mexico
55 One source of roe
56 Quote chapter and verse
57 Finishing strip
61 *Important* import
63 Where the "lowing herd" wind

Solution to Previous Puzzle

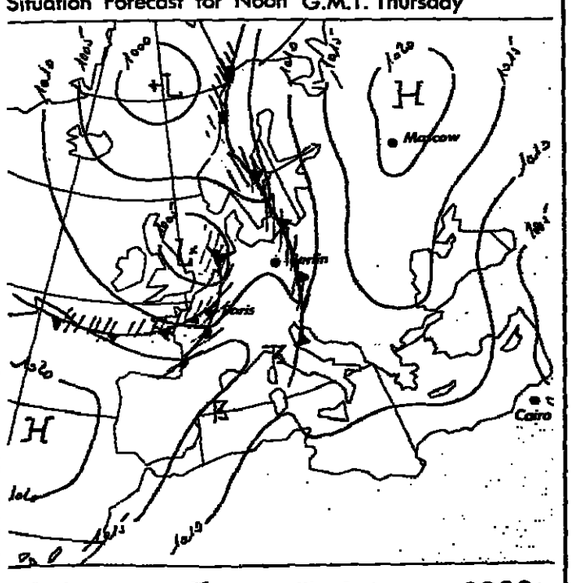
O	P	A	L	I	N	E		S	T	I	R	R	E	D
F	I	R	E	D	O	G		T	A	N	N	E	R	Y
F	A	S	T	I	N	G		A	R	U	S	T	L	E
E	N	O	S		S	I	L	O	S		D	E	R	
R	O	N		A	T	H	L	E	T	E	S			
			G	R	E	E	R			L	A	S	T	
O	S	E		R	E	L	S		G	L	A	M	O	R
S	A	N	D	E	E	L		A	L	A	M	O	D	E
L	A	D	I	E	S		A	M	O	N		S	A	T
O	R	S	O			F	L	O	O	D				
			R	E	C	L	A	I	M	S		R	A	H
A	N	T		T	R	A	I	N			P	A	L	O
W	E	A	T	H	E	R		T	R	A	I	T	O	R
E	G	T	H	E	T	E		E	A	R	N	E	R	S
S	T	E	E	R	E	D		R	E	M	O	R	S	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Sunny	MADRID	29	84	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Rain	MIAMI	30	86	Sunny
ANKARA	-	-	NA	MILAN	27	81	Cloudy
ATHENS	31	88	Sunny	MONTREAL	19	67	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Sunny	MOSCOW	18	64	Overcast
BELGRADE	29	84	Sunny	MUNICH	23	73	Cloudy
BERLIN	26	79	Sunny	NEW YORK	30	86	Sunny
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy	NICE	27	81	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	25	77	Sunny	OSLO	14	57	Rain
BUDAPEST	28	82	Sunny	PARIS	18	64	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	66	Rain
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	31	88	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	31	91	Cloudy	SOFIA	26	79	Sunny
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Overcast
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	-	-	NA
FLORENCE	32	90	Hazy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Hazy
FRANKFURT	22	72	Stormy	TOKYO	27	81	Hazy
GENEVA	24	75	Cloudy	TUNIS	32	90	Sunny
HELSINKI	19	66	Sunny	VIENNA	27	81	Cloudy
HOUSTON	32	89	Cloudy	WARSAW	25	75	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	31	88	Sunny	WASHINGTON	31	88	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny	ZURICH	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	23	73	Overcast				
LONDON	16	61	Stormy				
LOS ANGELES	22	71	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



(International Funds Page 11)

Stoplights Said to Waste Gasoline

ZURICH, Aug. 8 (AP) — A Swiss automobile industry report has called on authorities to turn off the red traffic light "whenever and wherever possible" to save gasoline.

The report said that a check at a Zurich intersection showed that traffic stoplights cost the motorist an average 0.091 liters more in gas in that intersection alone.

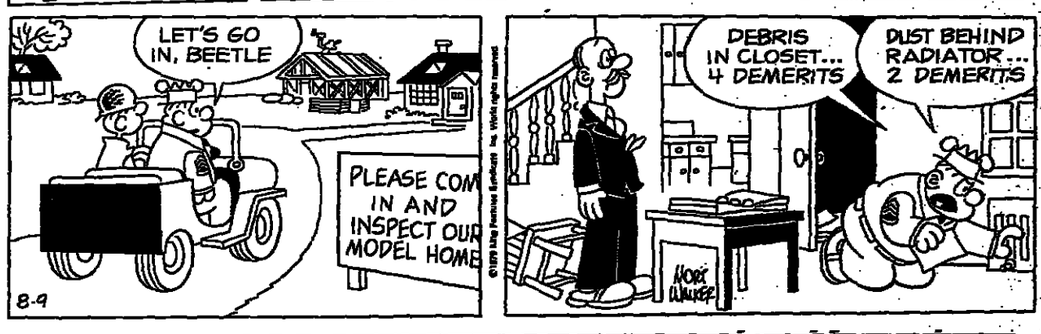
It proposed using the flashing amber signal for longer periods of time and said that, with about 9.5 million cars crossing the intersection each year, fuel savings could be as much as 870,000 liters.

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PRAID

MASCH

CROUTY

MASTIG

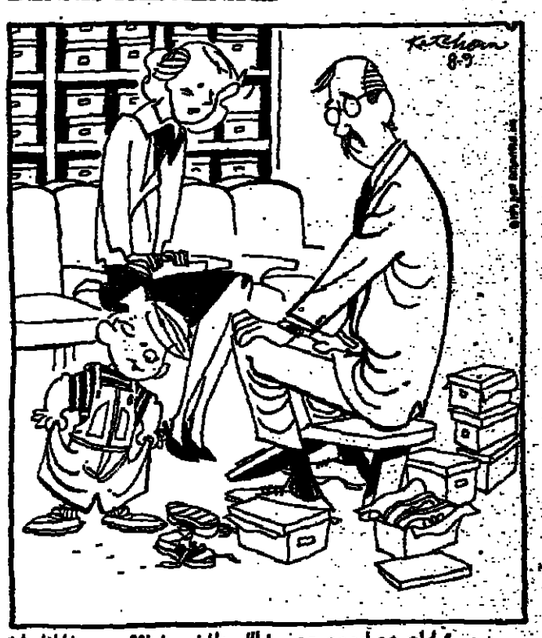
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POKER SMOKY DRAGON USEFUL
Answer: *What some guys in Rome do* — AS THE ROMEOS DO

DENNIS THE MENACE



"A little scuffin' and they'll be as good as old."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

WHEN MEMORY COMES

By Saul Friedlander. Translated from the French by Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 185 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-H

"THE extraordinary mechanisms of memory, the unbearable is effaced or, rather, sinks below the surface, while the banal comes to the fore." Thus writes the Israeli historian Saul Friedlander, ("Pius XII and the Third Reich" and "Kurt Gerstein: The Ambiguity of Good") midway through this agonized memoir of a childhood spent on the edge of the Holocaust.

And so, in attempting to recall the loss of his mother and father to a Nazi death camp and his own experience of being hidden for the duration of the war in a French Catholic sodality, he decided to record the banal in the hope of drawing back to the surface the unbearable. For as Friedlander had read, even as a child, in a passage in Gustav Meyrink's retelling of the Golem legend: "When knowledge comes, memory comes too, little by little. Knowledge and memory are one and the same thing." And for Friedlander, apparently, even the banal is a cue to knowledge.

Banal memories. Friedlander recalls that in 1939, after the Germans invaded his native Prague and made it clear that not even assimilated Jews such as the Friedlanders would be safe, "My secret pleasure was to stretch out at the end of the terrace under a blanket, and tirelessly watch the movements of the blood-red flag at the edge of the roof above my head — now gently waving, now briskly fluttering — with a white circle in the middle bearing the strangely symmetrical black swastika."

After the war and after he has been told by a friend of his parents, "My poor Paul [which was his French name], don't you understand that your parents are dead?" he returns to Paris to where he and his parents had eventually fled from Prague a few years earlier, and, thinking themselves free from the Nazis, had enjoyed one of their last happy times together. Looking back on his postwar sojourn there from the vantage point of 1977 — the leaps back and forth in time may seem confusing, but they are important to the method of the book and clear enough in context — what stands out in Friedlander's memory is a visit to the milk bar he used to frequent with his mother: "I ordered our favorite milk-shake, a strawberry one . . . And yet this milk shake, though it brings back memories, doesn't summon up what I am looking for . . ."

Even his prose is trite at times. "How free and happy I felt as I walked down the rue Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève with my knapsack on my back, that Thursday, June 4, in the late afternoon!" he writes of his departure in 1948 from Paris for Israel. "The great adventure was beginning."

Yet out of such commonplaces, Friedlander succeeds in reconstructing his traumatic childhood. And if the unbearable never quite comes back to the surface, symptoms of its presence do. In his recollection of a funeral that occurred before the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia ("It was the first time I had ever heard of an oven for cremating people, and I was deeply upset by it"); in his remembrance of having to tie himself down to keep himself from sleepwalking at the Catholic boarding school where he was hidden; in his recalled decision to die by walking into a pond when he was already ill and feverish; in his summoning up of inexplicable anxiety seizures that came and went without warning; and in his touching description of a

Swedish institute for dren that he visited where on two occa and nearly manage cate with schizophre realized then what w inner world closed o [yet] I knew that this Sweden had opened that would never cl in these and other evokes, without din his own inner torme

And the damage evident not only i "When Memory Co in its tone and conte in the elliptical mann approaches the traun hood, folding memo ory as he does, and banalities that sh unbearable, but also ment of his prose an ty even today to wholeheartedly in re asm.

The curse of his fa ness informs the boo finish. His father, th ist, "did not have th of how to approach der recalls, making that, in his mind at l a connection betwe weakened religious i lack of spontaneity.

Later, when Frie dons his Catholicism what has remained tion," and concludes certain unease in my people . . . And, beginnings of a ten passivity rather th moral preoccupation ings rather than a c of reality. In short, culty in living thar tanelty but encom self-examination, co isfaction; an attitu bles, moreover, a pa one, that of Jews a assimilation, caught worlds — the milie have lived. Thus in thing converges."

The father lives on continues to haunt ness down to the pre

Christopher Lehma the staff of The New

Soviet Exe Advised to Dale Carne

MOSCOW (AP) — not being comradel ness executives are Carnegie's book " Friends and Influenc

Censored of the "immodest self-adv translation has been ally in the journal tion Economy and O

An introducto advised Soviet execu

"No matter how intelligent a business be in pursuit of his knows how to man will leave in his wa mutilated human toward himself and and heart attacks ar ing irreparable damag

It advised reade "strictly critical" Carnegie's social viev attention" to his adv get along with people

BRIDGE — By Al

Many collections of practical bridge problems, presenting situations as they could arise at the table, have been published in the last 20 years, most of them originating in Europe. The newest of them is perhaps the best, from the point of view of difficulty, accuracy and presentation, although not price.

It is "The Tough Game," by Hugh Kelsey, a Scotsman who is one of the world's best bridge writers, and it is available from The Bridge World, 39 West 94th Street, New York, N.Y., 10025 USA at the tough price of $13.50.

The reader is invited to assume that he is playing a 64-deal match against strong opposition in the final of a major championship. By a curious coincidence, he is faced with a difficult problem in play or defense on every deal, and will win the match single-handedly if he solves most of them correctly.

The standard of difficulty is high, but not too high. The average player will get most of them wrong, while the expert will get most, but not all, right. Many of the themes are quite fresh and will be new to the most avid student of the game's literature.

Readers who wish to test themselves on the deal shown should cover the East-West cards. South opens one no-trump with a hand a fraction below the normal requirements and lands quickly in an unsound game contract. His chances improve a little when West leads the heart king, for there are now two sure tricks in that suit.

A duck would be a serious error, for West would no doubt shift. South should win and return the heart jack, aiming to establish the nine in the dummy. West wins with the queen, cashes the ten and leads a fourth round, leaving himself with a winner. The s led and covered with

How should South after winning with t hand? East has discar diamond and a club i

Matters have gone declarer, and he ca eight tricks. The ninth come from the club can be managed eas East has the king. W has any chances if king is the crucial que

A singleton king is tralize, but how abou king? Provided the ki by a small card and South can succeed by sual procedure. He sh nine from his hand from dummy if We Later he will play the and continue the suit.

With the distributi is well. West's king fal and since East has club, an overtrick rolls

	NORTH ♠Q85 ♡9853 ◇A84 ♣A62	
WEST ♠743 ♡KQJ974 ◇J63 ♣K8		♠ ♡ ◇ ♣
	SOUTH ♠AJ10 ♡AJ6 ◇K72 ♣Q954	

Both sides were vulner

South	West	No
1N.T	Pass	3N
Pass	Pass	

West led the heart king

صكذا من الاصل

bs Bury the Pirates 20-Hit Attack, 15-2

Aug. 8 (UPI) — Ivan three hits, including a de in the third inning. niveros added three 20-hit attack and lead ubs to a 15-2 victory burgh Pirates yester-

chel (11-7) scattered ve up two walks and ive in snapping the ame winning streak.

two-run double a five-run Chicago niveros, who entered h only one hit in his s scored two runs and with a sacrifice fly in ning.

n doubled and scored ree-run Chicago first e Pittsburgh starter Rooker (2-6).

itched his third com- the year and yielded to Dave Parker in the also allowed John home run of the year e fourth.

es 4, Expos 2

phia, Larry Christen- ust six hits and struck hing Philadelphia to a ver Montreal. Manny ted Christenson with luding a homer, as the reliever Scott Sander-

nals 9, Mets 2

nals 2, Mets 1

rk, Garry Templeton uns to help St. Louis over New York and weep of their double- e opener. John Fulg- ed eight hits and e run support from brick and Tony Scott Louis to a 9-2 victory.

es 3, Reds 2

nati, Rowland Office Jerry Royster with ng run in the 11th in- Atlanta a 3-2 victory nati. Royster singled in the 11th, stole sec- ter a walk to Gary ored on Office's single ir (7-6) to snap the game winning streak.

rs 10, Astros 8

geles, Steve Yeager's ner, his second home me, highlighted a six- ning that carried Los a 10-8 victory over Manny Mota of the d the major-league eer pinch hits with his

or League ndings

RICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
	74	37	.667	—
	66	41	.624	5
	65	48	.575	10
	60	51	.541	14
	57	53	.518	16½
	55	56	.495	19
	34	78	.304	40½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
	64	50	.561	—
	58	52	.527	4
	58	53	.523	4½
	56	55	.505	6½
	49	61	.445	13
	48	66	.421	16
	34	79	.301	29½

TIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
	63	47	.573	—
	61	46	.570	½
	58	49	.542	3½
	57	55	.509	7
	55	53	.509	7
	46	62	.426	16
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
	66	48	.579	—
	62	53	.539	4½
	54	59	.478	11½
	53	64	.439	14
	49	63	.438	14
	46	68	.404	20

nors Wins in Opener lay Court Tourney

POLIS, Aug. 8 (AP) onnors, playing in his nent since the birth of week, opened the de- U.S. Clay Court tennis ip here last night with a 6-4, 7-5 victory over Mark Edmondson.

"I have a much clearer mind than in the last couple of months," Connors said afterwards. "This is my first child, and if I wasn't thinking about that I wouldn't be much of a father. I've got to support three mouths now, so I'd better win."

Connors, who has won the Clay Court championship every even-numbered year since 1974, dropped to second in the world standings to Bjorn Borg, who passed up this tournament this year.

Connors' victory put him into a second-round match against Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia, who beat Fernando Dalla-Fontana.

Evert Wins

Chris Evert-Lloyd, winner of four straight Clay Court championships in 1972-75, continued her dominance yesterday with victories over Paula Smith and Wendy White.

Evert opened play with a 6-1, 6-0 triumph over Smith, then moved into the third round with a 6-2, 7-5 victory over White. She was paired today with Renata Tomanova, who advanced with a 6-2, 4-6, 6-4 victory over Barbara Jordan.

Barbara Jordan' sister Kathy, seeded No. 6, was stopped by Mima Jausovec, 7-6, 6-4, and Stacy Margolin, seeded 8th, lost to Renee Richards.

Other first-round winners included John McEnroe, Guillermo Vilas, Wojtek Fibak, Ivan Lendl and John Lloyd.

Among the women victors were Kerry Reid, Evonne Goolagong Cawley, Dana Gilbert, Virginia Ruzici and Regina Marsikova.

nsactions

BASKETBALL
Basketball Association
WKS—Signed Larry Wilson of reward, to a multiyear contract.
DGETS—Signed Gary Garland
S LAKERS—Signed Jim Kiffin.

FOOTBALL
ional Football League
D BROWNS—Released free smith of Kentucky, and Ken Ne- defensive ends.
ONS—Cut Bruce Rhodes, defen- ree guards Bodo Savich, kicker; dde receiver; John Kerley, line- Smith, running back. Announced h's defensive back, had failed the examination.
Y CHIEFS—Cut Dave LaCrosse, ert Brewer of Temple, offensive Tillis of Alcorn State, wide receiv- Chuck Zoslac of Penn State, line- ation of Westminster and Rance ace State, defensive backs.
S RAMS—Waived Ira Wolfley, of e, offensive tackle, and Aaron Patterson, linebacker.
VIKINGS—Acquired Ken ve tackle, from the Cleveland re considerations
ANS—PATRIOTS—Announced ertin of Pacific Lutheran, line- urned to camp; free agent Pat offensive guard, left camp.
JETS—Placed free agent John ote, and Willie Beamon of Boise e on the injured reserve list.
AIDERS—Placed Pat Toomay, n waivers.
HIA EAGLES—Placed Vince eceiver, on the injured reserve that Sonny Wade, quarterback, the club.
BUCCANEERS—Waived Karl eceiver, and Toney Williams, de- t.
N REDSKINS—Released Mike er.

Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Texas	001 000 000	1	1
Detroit	200 000 00x	2	0

Comer, Kern (8) and Sundberg; Wilcox and Parrish. W—Wilcox, 9-5. L—Kern, 10-3. HRs—Detroit, Thomasson (11), Kemp (17).

Second Game

Texas	001 001 000	2	7
Detroit	000 307 0xx	10	0

Rajsich, Lyle (4), Babcock (8) and J.Ellis; Sundberg (6); Billingham, A.Lopez (7) and Wockenfuss, Parrish (8). W—Billingham, 8-5. L—Rajsich, 0-2. HRs—Texas, Bell (12), Zisk (12). Detroit, Morales 2 (11).

Kansas City	002 000 000	2	3
Toronto	200 000 001	3	9

Splittorff, Quisenberry (9) and Porter; T.Underwood and Cerone. W—T.Underwood, 5-13. L—Splittorff, 10-12. HR—Kansas City, McRae (6).

Cleveland	000 000 030	3	9
Boston	010 006 22x	12	14

Clyde, P.Reuschel (6), Anderson (8) and Hassler; Torrez, Burtamaker (9) and Fisk. W—Torrez, 13-6. L—Clyde, 3-4. HRs—Boston, Rice (28), Fisk (7), Lynn (29).

Chicago	300 002 112	9	15
New York	100 201 010	5	11

Baumgarten, Scarbery (5), Farmer (8) and Naharodny; Hood, Clay (1), R.Davis (6), Knapp (7), Gossage (8) and Narron. W—Scarbery, 2-4. L—Clay, 1-5. HRs—Chicago, Lemon (13), Torrez (6). New York, Jackson (20).

Milwaukee	000 220 020	7	11
Baltimore	201 100 100	5	11

Slaton, Galasso (6), Castro (7), Augustine (7) and Moore; McGregor, Stewart (4), Stanhouse (8) and Dempsey. W—Augustine, 4-4. L—Stewart, 7-5. HRs—Milwaukee, Lezcano (17), Thomas (28), D.Davis (10). Baltimore, L.May (17), Kelly (5).

California	010 020 101	5	12
Oakland	020 010 40x	7	13

Barr, LaRoche (7) and Downing; Langford and Essian. W—Langford, 7-12. L—Barr, 7-9. HRs—California, Downing (9). Oakland, Revering (13).

Minnesota	001 300 010	5	12
Seattle	000 010 010	2	8

Koosman, Marshall (8) and Borgmann; Hinton, O.Jones (4) and Cox. W—Koosman, 13-10. L—Hinton, 1-3. HR—Minnesota, Castino (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	001 100 000	2	8
Chicago	305 120 13x	15	20

Rooker, Coleman (3) and Ott; R.Reuschel and Foote. W—R.Reuschel, 11-7. L—Rooker, 2-6. HRs—Pittsburgh, Milner (13). Chicago, Martin (15).

First Game

St. Louis	202 011 200	9	12
New York	010 000 010	2	6

Fulgham and Swisher; Kobel, Twitchell (4), Murray (6), Bernard (9) and Stearns. W—Fulgham, 4-5. L—Kobel, 5-6. HRs—St.Louis, Hendrick (8), Scott (5).

Second Game

St. Louis	000 100 015	6	7
New York	000 000 010	1	5

Thomas, Littell (8), McEnaney (9) and Simmons; Falcone, Allen (8), Glynn (9) and Trevino. W—Thomas, 1-1. L—Falcone, 3-8. HR—St.Louis, Templeton (6).

Montreal	100 000 001	2	6
Philadelphia	100 001 20x	4	8

Schatzeder, Sanderson (5), Bahnsen (8) and Carter; Christenson and Boone. W—Christenson, 3-7. L—Sanderson, 7-7. HRs—Philadelphia, Trillo (3), Maddox (11).

Atlanta	000 001 001	01	3
Cincinnati	000 010 100	00	2

Brizzolara, Bradford (8), B.McLaughlin (8), Garber (9) and Nolan; Seaver, Soir (9) and Bench. W—Garber, 6-12. L—Soir, 7-6. HRs—Atlanta, Horner (21). Cincinnati, Concepcion (11).

Houston	000 026 000	8	14
Los Angeles	011 200 04x	10	14

K.Forsch, Williams (5), Roberge (6), Sambito (8) and Bochy; Rauss, Beckwith (6), Brett (8), Patterson (9) and Yeager. W—Brett, 3-2. L—Sambito, 6-4. HRs—Los Angeles, Ferguson 2 (15), Yeager 2 (12).

San Diego	000 000 101	2	5
San Francisco	002 010 00x	3	7

Perry, Ohlchinko (6), Lee (8) and Kendall; Tenace (7); Blair, Barban (9), Lavelle (9) and Littlefield. W—Blue, 9-9. L—Perry, 10-8. HRs—San Francisco, Clark (23).

Tigers 3, Rangers 1

Tigers 8, Rangers 2

In Detroit, Steve Kemp celebrated his 25th birthday with a two-run homer in the ninth inning of the opener and Jerry Morales hit a pair of two-run homers in the nightcap to help Detroit sweep a doubleheader from Texas, 3-1 and 8-2. Kemp broke a 1-1 tie in the opener by following a walk to Lou Whitaker with his 19th home run — the first earned runs off Jim Kern since July 10.

Red Sox 12, Indians 3

In Boston, Butch Hobson keyed a six-run sixth inning with a bases-loaded triple and Jim Rice, Carlton Fisk and Fred Lynn hit solo homers to power Boston to its fourth straight triumph, a 12-3 decision over Cleveland. Mike Torrez (13-6) went eight innings to gain his fourth consecutive victory.

Blue Jays 3, Royals 2

In Toronto, Rick Cerone singled home pinch runner Joe Cannon with two out in the ninth inning to lift Toronto past Kansas City, 3-2. Cerone's hit made a winner of Tom Underwood (5-13), who hurled his 10th complete game and allowed just three hits.

White Sox 9, Yankees 5

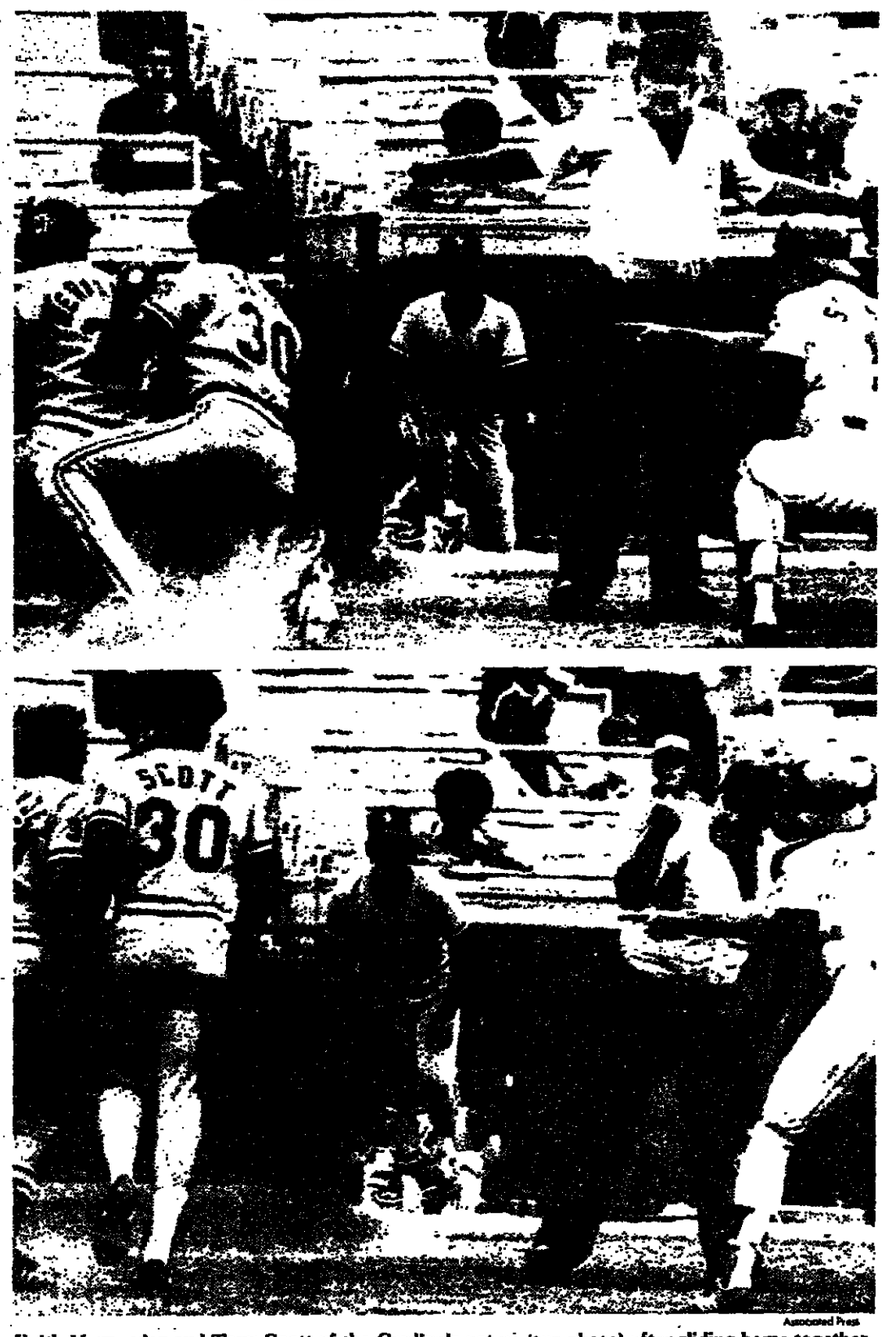
In New York, Chet Lemon and Rusty Torres each had two-run homers and Alan Bannister singled in two runs to help Chicago to a 9-5 victory over New York. Reggie Jackson of the Yankees hit the 360th homer of his career, moving him ahead of Johnny Mize to 27th on the all-time list.

A's 9, Angels 5

In Oakland, Dave Revering hit his fifth homer in four games to highlight a six-run seventh inning and Rob Picciolo drove in three runs to propel Oakland past California, 9-5.

Twins 5, Mariners 2

In Seattle, Jerry Koosman won his 13th game and catcher Glenn Borgmann drove in three runs with two doubles and a single to lead Minnesota past Seattle, 5-2, and into second place in the American League West ahead of Texas.



Associated Press

Keith Hernandez and Tony Scott of the Cardinals get up (top photo) after sliding home together on a double by Ken Reitz. The Mets' catcher, John Stearns, appeals the "safe" call by the umpire, Bob Engle, who promptly reverses his decision (bottom) on one of the Cardinal runners.

Maybe This Time Ali Means to Quit

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Any time it begins to seem that the world is standing still, go away for a month and see what happens.

Abrupt change isn't confined to Jimmy Carter's Cabinet. Even in the quiet backwater of sports, a man who has been out of touch through July makes many discoveries on his return — Mickey Rivers and Al Rosen are Yankees no longer but Bobby Murcer is a Yankee again; Jerry Hoffberger, who has been putting the Orioles up for sale and snatching them off the market for years, has finally sold the club when it was the biggest winner in baseball; Alydar is retired, his classic rivalry with Affirmed unfinished; Jeff Torborg, manager of the Indians, isn't manager of the Indians any more.

Least astonishing, perhaps, was the departure of Rosen. After all, he was president of the Yankees a full year, which is par for the course with George M. Steinbrenner 3d. Soon after George M. bought into the club six years ago, Mike Burke, the chief executive officer, resigned. He was followed, sometimes voluntarily, sometimes not, by Ralph Houk, the manager; Lee MacPhail, the president; Gabe Paul, MacPhail's successor and Rosen's predecessor; Bob Fishel, vice president; Bob's successor, Marty Appel; Houk's successor, Bill Virdon, and his successor, Billy Martin; Joe Garagiola Jr., the team's attorney; Bob Lemon, Martin's successor and predecessor, and heaven knows how many team doctors, traveling secretaries, stenographers and elevator operators.

Can't Be Sure

Also in July, Muhammad Ali wrote a letter to the World Boxing Association relinquishing his piece of the heavyweight championship of the world and thus making his retirement as nearly official as he is able. Although he is fat and 37 and can't fight any more or even clown acceptably, chances are his retirement won't be accepted as final, formal and official as long as he can stand upright. Still, we can hope that this time when he said goodbye he meant it.

As Ali has pointed out, six presidents have held office since he turned pro — Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter. It was 1960 when he won the Olympic light-heavyweight championship in Rome. That was the year Bill Mazeroski's home run won the World Series for the Pirates and the defeated Yankees fired their manager, Casey Stengel, whose teams had won 10 pennants in 12 years.

In 1960 Ray Robinson lost the middleweight championship to Paul Pender, Joe Brown was lightweight champion and the featherweight champion, Davey Moore, was three years away from the fight that ended his life.

It was 19 years ago that Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. — "the name's been in our family for generations" — outpointed Tunney Hunsaker in a six-round preliminary in Louisville. Not even chess champions last 19 years, and chess champions don't take punches. Only an extraordinary athlete could have done what Ali did. Only an exceptional person could have meant what he has meant.

All-Round Original

He was and is an original in all respects. When he was matched with Sonny Liston for the title, he had met just three opponents with any claim to distinction. For reasons of his own, old Archie Moore had succumbed in four rounds. From a close encounter with Doug Jones, Clay had escaped with a debatable decision. Henry Cooper had knocked him kicking in London and might have stopped him if Angelo Dundee hadn't bought time for his man by slitting a glove with a razor blade.

In the title match, both men tried to quit and Liston succeeded, handing over the championship while slouched on a stool. Having made history in such bizarre fashion, Clay invited racist wrath by proclaiming himself a Black Moslem and adopting an Islamic name. Then he infuriated patriotteers by refusing military induction, saying that he didn't have no quarrel with them Viet Congs. For more than three years he was not permitted to work at his trade.

In rejecting the draft, Ali never made it clear whether he was acting on religious grounds, was a conscientious objector or disapproved of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. What did gradually become clear was that he was prepared to go to prison for his convictions. It was also clear that he had received less than impartial treatment from his draft board, and ultimately the Supreme Court recognized this. As anti-war sentiment grew in America, Ali became a folk hero, especially among the young.

His stature in that respect has never diminished. A gifted public performer, he has cultivated adulation around the world. Encouraged by his generous self-appraisals and captivated by his personal magnetism, his idolaters insist that he was the greatest of all time, in the ring and out.

The fact is, Ali was a remarkable athlete almost surely faster on his feet than any other heavyweight of all eras. He was an imaginative and inventive showman, a tireless entertainer. He postured and clowned and faked it, and his speed compensated for his sins as a pure boxer.

One Great Fight

An excellent fighter, he was great only against Joe Frazier, who brought out the champion in him. Ali's first fight with Frazier, which he lost, was the best he had ever made up to that night. It had to be, for he had never encountered a fighter of Joe's class. Their third fight, the one in Manila, was described best by Ali himself: "It was next to death."

He defended the title more often than any other heavyweight and against more bums, starting with Liston. Whatever happened in their first meeting, Liston went in the water when they met again in Lewiston, Maine. Of that there is no manner of doubt, no possible, probable shadow of doubt.

Ali hasn't made a really good fight since Manila, though he was called the winner after eight of them. It is time to say goodbye. It is past time, but that's all right. He was an ornament on the sports scene. If he stayed too long, that was partly because we hated so to see him go.

New Pact Binds NHL Players to Games Overseas

TORONTO, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Players in the National Hockey League will be bound to participate in international games unless a player can produce a written medical excuse from his doctor, according to an agreement reached yesterday between the NHL Players Association and the league.

Alan Eagleson, executive director of the players association, said that the agreement was contingent upon a promise by team owners to increase support for international hockey competition.

"We realize that participation at the international level is important to both sides and we have agreed wholeheartedly to participate," Eagleson said. "In return we expect support of the international program by owners as a part of our entire deal with owners."

In April three players — Brian Sutter of the St. Louis Blues, Glen Sharpley of the Minnesota North Stars and Barry Beck of the Colorado Rockies — refused to play for the NHL team at the world championships in Moscow.

Mutual Respect Between Coach and Players

Coryell Credited With Charger Turnabout

By Bob Oates

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 8 — The San Diego Chargers are playing an unfamiliar role this season. After 13 consecutive years as an also-ran in their division, the Chargers now are touted as one of the teams to beat in the National Football League.

The head coach, Don Coryell, has had the most to do with this transformation, his players believe. Taking a 1-3 team from Tommy Prothro last September, Coryell drove the Chargers to a 7-1 finish that only Pittsburgh could match in the last half of the season.

An explanation for this turnabout became clear during questioning at a press conference — where the focus was ostensibly on other matters. Coryell observed quietly that there were only three rookie receivers in his training camp this summer.

"We don't have enough [receivers] for the quarterbacks to throw to," he said. "Every guy we bring in, I think they have a chance [to make the team] or they wouldn't be here. I admire every player we have . . . I respect their ability, their courage."

In a business in which most coaches find it prudent each summer to routinely import "cannon fodder" or "human punching bags," Coryell passes.

Probably the key word in his explanation is the respect he acknowledges for football players — a deference that is not present in all other corners of the league. He seems to see athletes as persons rather than as a collection of people to manipulate in a push for a championship.

And like many other human qualities, respect tends to be reciprocated. Plainly, the feeling is mutual on this team.

This makes it easier to understand the success Coryell had earlier in the decade in St. Louis, where, in his second and third seasons as a pro coach he won the NFL East with a very ordinary team. The Cardinals rose under Coryell from a series of 4-9-1 finishes to 10-4, 11-3 and 10-4 in the three years before differences with management led to the collapse that still identifies that club.

Those studying Coryell's career say that he wins for two reasons: he is a superior motivator and a big-play expert who gets more out of the pass offense than others. But the man himself sees things another way.

"The country is full of good coaches," he said. "What it takes to win is a bunch of interested football players. The personnel is about even on most teams. Where they differ is in the way they concentrate. The winners are the real determined battlers, the guys who never give up, who have what it takes to come from behind, who will hang in there and make something happen at the end of the game."

Natural Enthusiasm

Coryell speaks as if 45 football players like that can be found if you look hard enough. Others say they know better.

"Don is a master at imbuing enthusiasm and I think that's because he has it naturally," said Gene Klein, owner of the Chargers.

Dan Fouts, the San Diego quarterback, said: "He makes every player feel he's the most important guy on the team. And he makes the team feel that every play can be the deciding play of the game."

Coryell, 54, is a former University of Washington defensive back whose career as a head coach has spanned 22 years, most of it as a big winner at San Diego State. He has been the toast of the town since 1961.

His St. Louis career began and ended spectacularly. Comparatively unheralded in college football, he got the job in 1973 solely on the strength of a personal letter to the St. Louis owner, Bill Bidwill. But in 1977, strangely unimpressed with Coryell's three big seasons and a record that was then 7-3 despite a siege of injuries, Bidwill again refused to allow his coach a voice in recruiting. Intemperately, Coryell attacked the owner and his organization on the spot and left at the end of the season after losing four straight.

He might have moved to Los Angeles last year and succeeded Chuck Knox but for the high draft choice that Bidwill demanded of Ram owner Carroll Rosenbloom, who refused to pay it.

"I don't blame him," Coryell says. "I wouldn't give up a draft choice, either, for any coach."

But Klein did, sending Bidwill a 1980 No. 3 choice. And Klein gave Coryell a partnership in personnel decisions. These are now made by a four-man board, according to the general manager, Johnny Sanders, identifying the others as Coryell, Klein and Tank Younger, the assistant general manager.

The San Diego team was basically put together by Prothro, who, in his final years with the Chargers specialized more in recruiting than coaching. This was a good thing for Coryell, who has demonstrated more aptitude for NFL coaching than Prothro. Thus San Diego has what it thinks is the best of both worlds: Prothro's players and Coryell's leadership.

"He's the best I've been around," Fouts said of Coryell, whose lively passing attack endears him to offensive players and football fans. Asked why Coryell's teams pass more effectively than their opponents, Fouts said: "We're always looking for the bomb. That's what's different. Long passing is built into our system. If they give it to us — if the defense concentrates elsewhere — we'll take a shot. When necessary we're also geared to play conservative football. We have all the ball-control passes and runs and practice them as much as we practice anything. But if they take away our ball control on one side, we'll bomb the other side. Most teams don't pass that way. It's a question of looking for it. We're more conscious of taking a shot for a touchdown than other teams."

If it is true that long passes entertain football crowds, the entertainment is incidental, Coryell said.

"When you need 100 passes to win, we'll throw 100," he said. "When five passes are the best way to win, we'll throw only five, as we did one day in St. Louis. The only way to entertain is to win."

Los Angeles Times

New Oriole Owner Said to Favor Moving Franchise to Washington

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — Edward Bennett Williams, who bought the Baltimore Orioles baseball team last week for $12 million, is reported to be leaning toward playing several key series among 13 games at RFK Stadium here next season and moving the entire home schedule here within three years.

Sources close to Williams told The Washington Post that he firmly believes Washington is ready to support major league baseball and wants very much to bring the team here.

It was learned that Williams, who also is president of the Redskins football team, would like to have the Orioles play series against the Boston Red Sox and New York Yankees at RFK next year.

Large Crowd Expected

Williams would then take the average attendance at those games at RFK — which should be high — as an indicator of the town's interest in baseball. Washington last had a major league baseball team in 1971.

The Baltimore News-American reported that Williams is convinced that a split schedule between the two cities will not work.

Contacted last night, Williams denied the reports and said: "I'm not even going to think about [13 games in Washington] until I can meet with Jerry and Hank." He was referring to Jerold Hoffberger, who will retain club ownership until Nov. 1, and Hank Peters, the general manager.

"There are a lot of people in Baltimore who are very uneasy because somebody from Washington bought the team," Williams said. "I said I would keep the team in Baltimore as long as the city supports it, but there seems to be some grave incredulity about this. They shouldn't feel that way because I meant what I said."

CFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
EAST						
Ottawa	2	1	0	.667	77	39
Montreal	3	2	0	.600	75	71
Toronto	2	2	0	.500	47	69
Hamilton	1	3	0	.250	42	90
WEST						
British Colmb	4	0	1	1.000	110	61
Edmonton	3	0	1	1.000	138	53
Calgary	2	1	0	.667	83	58
Winnipeg	0	4	0	.000	45	107
Saskatchewan	0	4	0	.000	59	128

Tuesday's Games
Montreal 25, Winnipeg 18
Edmonton 14, British Columbia 14
Wednesday's Games
Hamilton at Toronto
Ottawa at Calgary

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Some Crash Courses In Luggage School

WASHINGTON — Many air travelers have noticed that their luggage has been getting more of a bashing recently than it has in the past. This is no accident. Most airline luggage handlers must now go to school before an airline will allow them to touch a piece of baggage.

Buchwald

I was fortunate to visit the Dent Airline Luggage and Freight Handlers School in St. Louis last week. The Dent school trains most of the airline baggage handlers in the United States. Dent, the founder and president of the school, took me out on a large playing field the size of a football gridiron. Several classes were in session. The teachers all wore baseball caps and sweat shirts, and had whistles around their necks. The pupils were dressed in white coveralls. The first class we stopped to watch were throwing pieces of luggage to each other.

"All right, let's throw them a little harder," the coach yelled. "What are you guys, a bunch of cream puffs? You there, Pitowsky. You're not supposed to catch every bag. Drop a few."

Pitowsky dropped the next one, and it broke open, scattering clothes all over the field.

"Beautiful," the coach yelled. "Now you've got it."

* * *

"We use real luggage," Dent said proudly. "We simulate every possible situation a luggage handler will face."

"Ryan, you're catching the bags with two hands," the coach yelled. "You'll never break any that way. How many times have I told you to use only one hand when trying to catch a piece of luggage?"

We walked down the field and came to a 16-foot tower. Several men were on the tower, dropping boxes marked FRAGILE to the ground.

"The object of this exercise," said Dent, "is for the men to get used to dropping fragile packages from great heights."

"But nobody's catching the packages," I said.

"Of course not," Dent chuckled. We went over to the coach who was inspecting each box after it dropped.

* * *

"Claremont," he yelled up to the tower, "these scientific instruments are still intact. What are you using for a throwing arm?"

"I threw them as hard as I could," Claremont yelled back.

"Well, put some spin on it the next time."

Claremont threw another box, and we heard the glass shattering. The coach nodded his head.

"Good boy."

The next group we came to was running an obstacle course. Pieces of luggage were strewn on the field, and the men had to jump from one piece of luggage to another without their heavy work boots hitting the ground. The hinges were broken on most of the bags and the locks were crushed.

"After running the 100-yard course, stomping on the luggage," Dent said, "the men then have to throw a 40-pound bag 15 yards, kick a cosmetic case 25 yards, and thrust a sharp object through a canvas suitcase, blindfolded."

"You're doing wonderful work here," I told Dent.

"When a man finishes our school," Dent said, as he picked up a broken camera that had fallen out of a bag, "he is certified to work as a baggage handler for any airline in the world."

Art Buchwald is still on vacation but left behind another golden oldie from the school of hard knocks.

Cromwell's Skull

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — A skull claimed to be that of Oliver Cromwell, who ruled Britain as lord protector in the 17th century, is up for sale. Auctioneers in the town of Grantham said clients had produced the relic along with authenticating documents. They said tests would be made to establish authenticity. Cromwell's head was last seen in 1661 on a pole in London after his corpse was dug up and beheaded.

Malcolm Forbes

'If It's Long on Opinion And Short on Fact, I Wrote It'

By Paul Hendrickson

WASHINGTON (WP) — Malcolm Forbes, owner of Forbes magazine, will savage anyone in sight, in a decent sort of way. Teddy Kennedy? "He's a rich man who suffers guilt about his money. So he wants to redistribute yours." Jimmy Carter? "He reversed what happened to Jesus. He came down from the mountain and for three days he rose. On the next, he died."

Once, in his Fact and Comment column in his magazine, he wrote a succinct editorial about Florida's then-governor Claude Kirk Jr.

GOVERNOR KIRK
Jerk.

"If it's long on opinion and short on fact, I wrote it," said Malcolm Forbes.

He took up motorcycles at 48. At 52 he took up balloons. Now that he is soon to turn 60, he may have something new in mind, though he says it won't be skateboards. "I no longer pride myself on a sense of balance," he said, shaking his head, making a little clucking sound.

A month ago, he roared into Moscow on a Harley. His daughter, one of his sons, two journalists and a photographer were in tow. When he went to see the mayor of Moscow, he brought along scarves and a tote bag for hizzonner's wife. The gifts had "Capitalist Tool" written on them. That is also the corporate slogan for Forbes magazine, as well as the name that used to be on the company DC-9.

"The mayor was laughing. He also stopped laughing pretty fast," Forbes said.

James A. Parcell, Washington Post

Publisher, Etc. Forbes.

When Malcolm Forbes was 14, he became editor and publisher of a 5-cent weekly called The City of Dune News. The City of Dune was in Forbes' basement. It consisted of 250 lead people, 60 toothpick cars, a couple of cardboard and cellophane factories. Forbes has always had a vivid imagination.

The president, editor in chief, and sole stockholder of Forbes magazine was in town to collect an award for "business spokesmanship" from the Eaton Corp. Though Forbes was delighted to get the prize, he wasn't sure what it was. In a hotel elevator someone told him it was "for the best words ever spoken."

"My God, what will Lincoln say?" Forbes said. "Never mind. Tell them not to change the wording."

Forbes, and to some extent his magazine, is to the straight business world what Alfred Kahn is to bureaucrats: flip, funny, wrong.

A Short Trip

He believes in doing things at 60-per, and cares not a fig what anybody thinks. "It's a short trip," he shrugged. "If there is another round, I certainly can't expect to have it as good as I had it in this one."

Some people think he's a kook. (After he started going up in bags of propane, setting world records left and right and nearly killing himself several times, this took on a bit of credence.) Some people think he's a shameless promoter — for himself and his magazine.

"Yes, I've been accused of that," he said happily. "Our competition is chiefly The Wall Street Journal, Business Week, Fortune. Those boys are corporate giants. They have the money to promote in a grandiose way. We have to get attention as we can. I have no objection to selling our wares. Why put them under a bushel?"

A lot of people would probably say he's a curmudgeon, and let it go. Forbes doesn't particularly agree. "If a curmudgeon is someone who's grumpily right . . ." He grins. "I prefer applause to booze."

There is little threatening or intimidating about him in the big-business, high-powered, captain-of-industry sense. This, despite his being the autocrat of his own company for decades. Forbes magazine is, to his knowledge, the only privately owned national magazine in America. He likes it that way.

"When you're in the catbird's seat and have no stockholders, it's very easy to tell a company what's wrong with theirs."

Forbes magazine is larger than Fortune, the Time Inc. publication, though as some have said, "Who ever heard of the Forbes 500?" (There is one.) After being founded in 1917 by Forbes' father, B.C. Forbes, the magazine was nearly chased out of business in the '30s. In recent decades, it has made a gigantic comeback.

Business Week, its archrival, is larger than Forbes — and light years more sober. Forbes' circulation is just under 700,000. You get your dividend news from the Journal, your corporate struggle from Business Week and Fortune, your pizzazz, the quirky story, from Forbes.

The prince of Forbes never goes anywhere — not to the dinner table, not to the sauna that adjoins his lavish, art-splayed Fifth Avenue office — without paper to jot down an idea for a column, a speech, a one-liner. "Ideas are for grabbing, they're right up HERE," he said, reaching up and grabbing down two fists of air.

Forbes has an opinion, not necessarily an idea, on anything — black ants, atom bombs, aborigines. The energy crisis is not an oil-company-sponsored myth. "That's a dopey conclusion, which they have helped to feed, I might add."

Sometimes he is wonderfully wrong: Spiro Agnew and Teddy Kennedy were to duke it out for the presidency in '76, he predicted. And he changes his mind constantly. "The only person who can't change his mind is the president. It's better to be repetitive than reversible. Generally, I think consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds."

One day in 1972, while being chauffeured to work from his estate in Far Hills, N.J., Forbes saw a sign promoting balloon rides. He had never been near a balloon. Sounds good to me, he said. The sign offered a ride at $75 for one, $100 for two. Wanna go? Forbes said to his chauffeur. Sure, shrugged the chauffeur. Today, the chauffeur is the chief pilot of the Balloon Ascension division of Forbes Inc. (Business Week does not have such a division.)

And Forbes himself became an internationally recognized balloonist, the first aeronaut to make a successful transcontinental flight.

He didn't get to go across the Atlantic. His 12-balloon, 40-story-high rig, "The Windborne," which some likened to a Rube Goldberg contraption, got caught in its rigging on the morning it was supposed to loft in 1974. He was almost killed when the gondola was dragged across the launch site. He was undaunted. He said he'd try again. He later gave it up.

Though he doesn't for an instant seem about to slow down, Forbes has had intimations of his mortality. When he dies, his kids will get the company, he says. His oldest son will get 51 percent. The other three boys and his daughter will get the rest. "I made a unanimous stockholder decision."

Hubert Humphrey once called Forbes the "Bob Hope of business." Forbes doesn't know about that. He prefers to say he owes everything to "sheer ability (spelled i-n-h-e-r-i-t-a-n-c-e)."

There's only one way to live: "While you're alive, live. Live the hell out of it."

Sounds like pop philosophy, he is told.

"Only by intention."

Glimmer of light: "There's nothing wrong with the Me Decade. I've been doing it all century."

PEOPLE: U.S. Dentist Says [...] Died Instead of [...]

A retired dentist in Richmond, Va., says his uncle was Czar Nicholas II of Russia when the Bolsheviks supposedly [...] imperial family on July 16, 1918. Dr. Charles Meistroff supports that of Anna Anderson Manahan of Charlottes[...] claims to be Nicholas' daughter Anastasia. She says the royal family was not even in the palace and that imposters were murdered. Dr. Meistroff said his uncle, Herschel Mistrov, and Mistrov's wife, Leah, were the ones shot. Meistroff said Mrs. Mistrov looked like the twin of Czarina Alexandra. "In 1918 my family received letters from Russian relatives that Uncle Herschel and Aunt Leah were executed," he said. His father and uncle were raised in Steblov, Meistroff said. After his uncle married, he was hired to live with the czar because of his striking resemblance to Nicholas, Mistrov was given an apartment in the Winter Palace and a country villa, Meistroff said. He said his father moved to the United States in 1898, and his spelling of the family name that adopted by immigration officials. Meistroff said he refrained from speaking publicly about his uncle until now because he was afraid the publicity might damage his practice. Meistroff said he believed the royal family hid after the supposed murders and remained under cover the rest of their lives.

Billy Carter, wif[...] ing at Studio 54[...]

* * *

Heart transplant specialist Christiaan Barnard, says South Africa should "simply murder its enemies" the way other countries do. "These people are a danger to this country," Barnard said in a Cape Town newspaper interview. Thinking better of his statement later, the good doctor explained he was not advocating murder literally. There are various ways of eliminating people short of murder, he said. "Unorthodox methods must be used to combat the fierce onslaught against South Africa." Government officials didn't think too much of Barnard's statements, however. Barnard sniffed Minister of Justice Alwyn Schlebusch, is "arrogant, confused and boring."

* * *

Billy Carter said that if President Carter ever asked him to "cool it," he would tell the president to "kiss my ass." The president's brother appeared on the "Tonight" show with his wife Sybil, who said her husband's personality was the same as when they were married 24 years ago. Of the president's popularity, Billy voiced skepticism about opinion polls. "I don't put much faith in them," he said. "I don't think his popularity is down[...] added. Asked abou[...] for the presidency[...] Kennedy, Billy C[...] might make a goo[...] he couldn't teach [...] in Georgia. I won't[...]

* *

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* *

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